

# MODEL W1725/W1726 10" LEFT-TILT TABLE SAW



## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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# WARNING

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement, and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

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USE THE QUICK GUIDE PAGE LABELS TO SEARCH OUT INFORMATION FAST!

# INTRODUCTION

## Woodstock Technical Support

We stand behind our machines! In the event that questions arise about your machine, parts are missing, or a defect is found, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at 1-360-734-3482 or send e-mail to: [tech-support@shopfox.biz](mailto:tech-support@shopfox.biz). Our knowledgeable staff will help you troubleshoot problems and send out parts for warranty.

If you need the latest edition of this manual, you can download it from <http://www.shopfox.biz>.  
If you still have questions after reading the latest manual, or if you have comments please contact us at:

Woodstock International, Inc.  
Attn: Technical Support Department  
P.O. Box 2309  
Bellingham, WA 98227

## About Your New 10" Left-Tilt Table Saw

Your new **SHOP FOX®** 10" Left-Tilt Table Saw has been specially designed to provide many years of trouble-free service. Close attention to detail, ruggedly built parts and a rigid quality control program assure safe and reliable operation.

The differences between the two models are the motor, magnetic switches, and the extension wing options. The Model W1725 features a 1-1/2 HP motor (prewired for 110 volts with a 110V magnetic switch), and heavy-duty metal extension wings. The Model W1726 features a 2 HP motor (prewired for 220 volts with a 220V magnetic switch), and precision-ground cast iron extension wings.

Woodstock International, Inc. is committed to customer satisfaction in providing this manual. It is our intent to make sure all the information necessary for safety, ease of assembly, practical use and durability of this product be included.

## Specifications

W1725 Motor .....	1-1/2 HP, 18/9A, 110/220V, Single-phase
W1726 Motor .....	2 HP, 12A/24A, 220/110V, Single-phase
Max.Width of Cut (right of blade) .....	28-1/2"
Max.Width of Dado Cut.....	13/16"
Maximum Depth of Cut @ 0° .....	3-1/8"
Max. Depth of Cut @ 45° .....	2-1/8"
Table Size .....	27" D x 20-1/4" W
Table Height .....	35"
Arbor Size.....	5/8" shaft 2-1/2" flange
Arbor Speed .....	4,250 RPM
Blade Size .....	10"
Base Dimension .....	21" W x 24-1/2" D
Weight W1725 (saw + fence) .....	266 lbs.
Weight W1726 (saw + fence) .....	292 lbs.

# Controls and Features

An important part of safety is knowing your machine and its components. Take the time to familiarize yourself with the controls of your new **SHOP FOX®** Model W1725/W1726 Table Saw and the **SHOP FOX®** Model W1716 Aluma-Classic™ Fence.

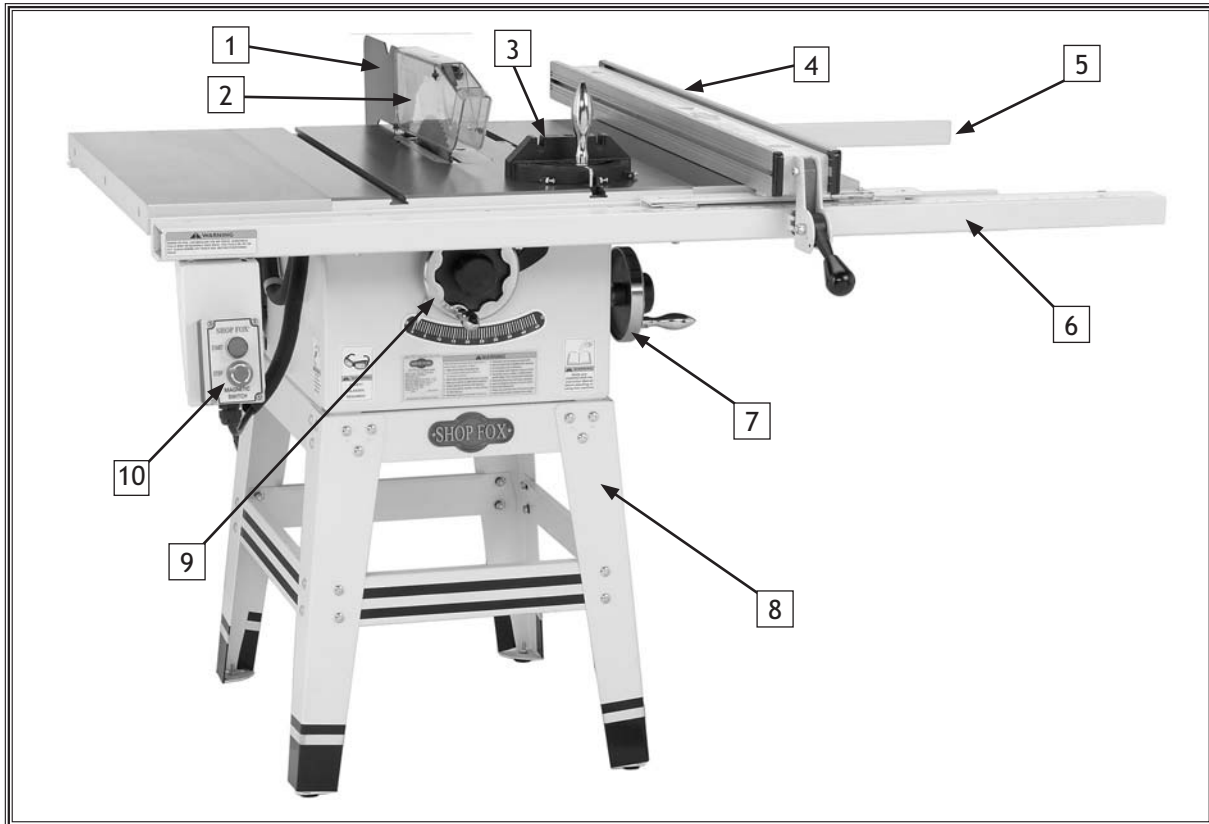


Figure 1. Table saw features.

The following is a list of the table saw features and fence components shown in **Figures 1 & 2**.

1. Splitter
2. Blade Guard
3. Miter Gauge
4. Rip Fence
5. Back Rail
6. Front Rail with Scale
7. Blade Tilt Handwheel
8. Table Saw Stand
9. Blade Height Handwheel
10. START/STOP Push Button Switch
11. Scale Indicator
12. Locking Handle
13. Scale

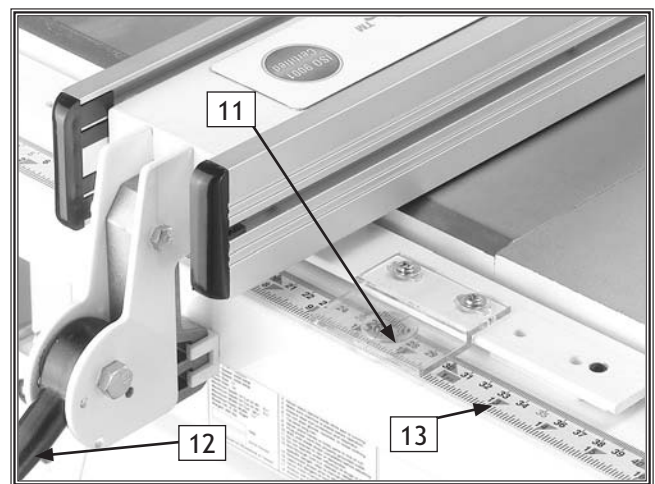


Figure 2. Fence controls.

## Common Terms

In order to increase user safety awareness and understanding, here is a list of common terms associated with table saws. We will refer to many of these terms throughout this manual, so the time you spend learning them will result in an increased knowledge of table saw applications.

### **Arbor**

The shaft underneath the table on which the blade mounts.

### **Bevel**

An angled cut on the edge of a board that reaches both faces of the board.

### **Crosscut**

To cut across the grain of a piece of stock.

### **Dado**

A slot cut partially through the thickness of the stock either with or against the grain.

### **Feed Rate**

The speed at which the stock is pushed into the moving blade.

### **Flush**

A condition when two or more surfaces are perfectly flat and parallel to each other, so that their touching edges have an even surface.

### **Kerf**

The width of the material that a blade removes from the workpiece.

### **Kickback**

The event in which the stock is ejected from the blade at a high rate of speed toward the operator. Usually caused by binding the blade or by a blade condition that forces the momentum of the blade to push the stock away.

### **Out-feed Side**

The opposite side of the table that the workpiece is fed into the blade. Usually supplemented with an aftermarket or shop-made table to catch a freshly cut workpiece.

### **Non Through-Cut**

A cut that does not pass through the top of the workpiece—i.e. a dado or rabbet cut. This type of cut is more dangerous than a through cut because it requires the operator to remove the blade guard/splitter assembly.

### **Miter Cut**

An angled cut across the face or end of a board. Usually cut to match another board of a corresponding angle so that each cut piece fits perfectly into the other, thus changing the direction of the workpiece.

### **Positive Stop**

A bolt or pin that can be adjusted to stop a moving part at a predetermined location. This table saw has positive stops for tilting the blade.

### **Rabbet**

An L-shaped cut along the edge of a workpiece.

### **Rip Cut**

To cut along the grain of stock.

### **Straightedge**

An object with a perfectly straight edge that is used to compare against another object to determine whether it is straight.

### **Through-Cut**

A cut that passes completely through the top of the workpiece—i.e. a rip cut or crosscut.

### **Workpiece**

The piece of wood or stock that is being cut or manipulated by the operator.

# SAFETY

**READ MANUAL BEFORE OPERATING MACHINE.  
FAILURE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS BELOW WILL  
RESULT IN PERSONAL INJURY.**



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury.

## NOTICE

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment, and/or a situation that may cause damage to the machinery.

## Standard Safety Instructions

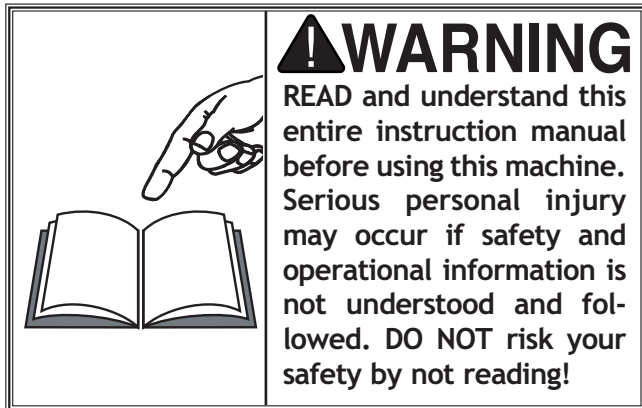
1. **Thoroughly read the Instruction Manual before operating your machine.** Learn the applications, limitations and potential hazards of this machine. Keep the manual in a safe and convenient place for future reference.
2. **Keep work area clean and well lighted.** Clutter and inadequate lighting invite potential hazards.
3. **Ground all tools.** If a machine is equipped with a three-prong plug, it must be plugged into a three-hole grounded electrical receptacle or grounded extension cord. If using an adapter to aid in accommodating a two-hole receptacle, ground using a screw to a known ground.
4. **Wear eye protection at all times.** Use safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles that meet the appropriate standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).
5. **Avoid dangerous environments.** Do not operate this machine in wet or open flame environments. Airborne dust particles could cause an explosion and severe fire hazard.
6. **Ensure all guards are securely in place** and in working condition.
7. **Make sure switch is in the OFF position** before connecting power to machine.
8. **Keep work area clean**, free of clutter, grease, etc.
9. **Keep children and visitors away.** Visitors must be kept at a safe distance while operating unit.
10. **Childproof your workshop** with padlocks, master switches or by removing starter keys.
11. **Stop and disconnect the machine when cleaning, adjusting or servicing.**



12. **Do not force tool.** The machine will do a safer and better job at the rate for which it was designed.
13. **Use correct tool.** Do not force machine or attachment to do a job for which it was not designed.
14. **Wear proper apparel.** Do not wear loose clothing, neck ties, gloves, jewelry, and secure long hair away from moving parts.
15. **Remove adjusting keys, rags, and tools.** Before turning the machine on, make it a habit to check that all adjusting keys and wrenches have been removed.
16. **Avoid using an extension cord.** But if you must use one, examine the extension cord to ensure it is in good condition. Immediately replace a damaged extension cord. Always use an extension cord that uses a ground pin and connected ground wire. Use an extension cord that meets the amp rating on the motor nameplate. If the motor is dual voltage, be sure to use the amp rating for the voltage you will be using. If you use an extension cord with an undersized gauge or one that is too long, excessive heat will be generated within the circuit, increasing the chance of a fire or damage to the circuit.
17. **Keep proper footing and balance** at all times.
18. **Lock the mobile base from moving before feeding the workpiece into the machine.**
19. **Do not leave machine unattended.** Wait until it comes to a complete stop before leaving the area.
20. **Perform machine maintenance and care.** Follow lubrication and accessory attachment instructions in the manual.
21. **Keep machine away from open flame.** Operating machines near pilot lights or open flames creates a high risk if dust is dispersed in the area. Dust particles and an ignition source may cause an explosion. Do not operate the machine in high-risk areas, including but not limited to, those mentioned above.
22. **If at any time you are experiencing difficulties** performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Then contact our technical support or ask a qualified expert how the operation should be performed.
23. **Be aware that certain woods may cause an allergic reaction in people and animals,** especially when exposed to fine dust. Make sure you know what type of wood dust you will be exposed to and the possibility of an allergic reaction.
24. **Habits—good and bad—are hard to break.** Develop good habits in your shop and safety will become second-nature to you.

# Additional Safety Instructions for Table Saws

## SAFETY



- 1. AVOID KICKBACKS.** A kickback is when a piece of wood is thrown back towards an operator at a high rate of speed. Kickback is often caused by the stock becoming trapped between the stationary face of the rip fence and the rotating side of the saw blade. **DO NOT** operate the machine until you know what a kickback is and how to avoid it.
- 2. SAFETY DEVICES.** Always use guard, splitter, and anti-kickback pawls on all "through-sawing" operations. Through-sawing operations are those when the blade cuts completely through the workpiece as in ripping or crosscutting.
- 3. FENCE OR MITER GAUGE USAGE.** Always hold the work against the miter gauge or the fence to position and guide the work when cutting. **NEVER** perform any operation "free-hand" which means using only your hands to support and guide the workpiece.
- 4. CROSSCUTTING.** Always remove the rip fence when crosscutting. **NEVER** use the rip fence as a stop block when crosscutting with the miter gauge.
- 5. OPERATOR POSITION.** Avoid awkward positions where a slip could cause your hand to move into the blade. **NEVER** reach behind or over the blade with either hand for any reason. **NEVER** stand or have any part of your body in line with the path of the saw blade to avoid kickback.
- 6. SAFETY ACCESSORIES.** Always use a push-stick, hold-downs, featherboards, and other safety devices for ripping narrow stock.
- 7. TURN OFF THE TABLE SAW.** Turn **OFF** the table saw before attempting to free a stalled saw blade, making adjustments, or performing service.
- 8. TABLE SAW STABILITY.** Always support the rear and sides of the saw table for wide or long workpieces and always lock the mobile base in position before using the saw.
- 9. WORKPIECE DEFECTS.** Never cut warped stock or stock that may contain loose knots, nails or any other defects. These conditions may cause kickback.

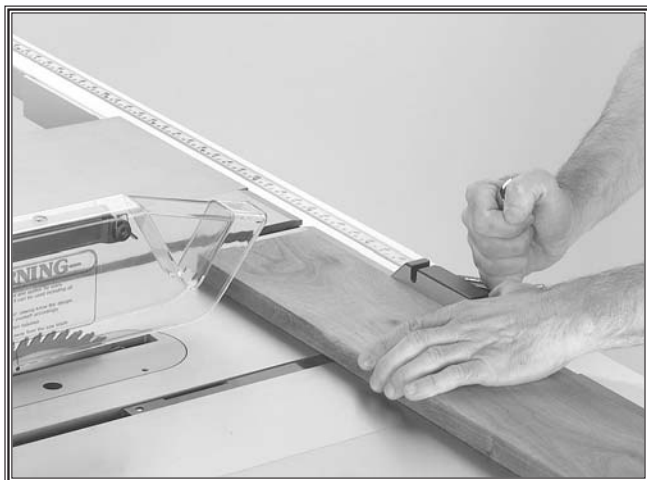
## Avoiding Potential Injuries



**Figure 2. ALWAYS** support your workpiece during a cut.



**Figure 3. NEVER** freehand cut on a table saw.



**Figure 4. ALWAYS** crosscut using the miter gauge only.



**Figure 5. NEVER** crosscut using the miter gauge with the fence.



**Figure 6. USE** featherboards when possible to protect against kickback.



**Figure 7. NEVER** stand directly behind blade when making a cut.

# Kickback

Kickback occurs when the blade launches the workpiece toward the front of the saw. This happens so quickly the operator rarely has time to respond. The operator can be killed, severely hurt or have their hand forced into the moving blade. Kickback is one of the most serious dangers that can occur with a table saw. In order to protect yourself from kickback, it is essential to educate yourself about why and how it happens. Below is a list of ways to protect yourself from kickback.

- **Do not stand directly behind the workpiece.** Should a kickback occur, the workpiece may be launched at a high rate of speed in the direction from which it came. If you are standing behind the workpiece, it will hit you. Instead, stand off to the side in a location where you are still able to maintain total control.
- **Do not use the rip fence as a guide when crosscutting with the miter gauge.** The workpiece may pinch the blade, causing kickback. Use the miter gauge and the rip fence by themselves—never together.
- **Only use sharp, clean blades.** Sharp blades will cut the material easier, reducing the chance that the blade will get jammed up while cutting the workpiece. Always replace or sharpen your dull blades. Blades covered in resin are just as likely to cause kickback as a dull blade.
- **Never freehand a cut with the table saw.** The small twists or turns that are inherent with freehand cuts will cause kickback.
- **Keep your table saw clean.** Buildup of wood chips or dust, or any other objects that may obstruct an otherwise smooth cut, has the potential to cause kickback.
- **Cutting warped stock or stock with loose knots, nails, or other defects will cause kickback.**
- **Always lock the mobile base in position when cutting stock.** The saw could move and you could lose control of your workpiece, which may cause kickback.
- **Do not reach behind the blade to pull the workpiece through the cut.** In the event of a kickback, your hand may be pulled into the moving blade.
- **Use push sticks or push paddles whenever possible.** Using one or two push sticks when ripping can decrease operator injury in the event of kickback. Push sticks and push paddles create a barrier between your hands and the workpiece.
- **Be aware that small cutoff pieces are easily kicked back if loose near the blade.** Use a zero-clearance table insert whenever possible.
- **Always use the blade guard/splitter when making through-cuts.** The blade splitter has anti-kickback pawls that dig into the workpiece in the event of a kickback. Removing the guard/splitter greatly increases the risk of danger from kickback.
- **Always feed material into the blade at the proper feed rate.** Feeding material into the blade too fast may cause a kickback. Listen to the blade and the motor during a cut. If either one is struggling, decrease the feed rate.
- **Consider aftermarket or shop-made accessories to increase your level of safety.** Many of these items are designed to stop the board during a kickback or reduce the chance of kickback by stabilizing the board during a cut.

# ELECTRICAL

## Introduction

The SHOP FOX® Model W1725/W1726 Table Saw can be wired for 110V or 220V operation using an optional magnetic switch assembly. The following safety guidelines outline the proper voltage and hardware requirements for each saw.

### W1725

The W1725 1-1/2 HP motor will draw the following amps, depending on which voltage it is wired for:

110V (Pre-wired) . . . . .	18 Amp
220V . . . . .	9 Amp

The W1725 is pre-wired for 110V and comes with a 5-15 plug as shown in **Figure 3**. To convert to 220V operation, unplug the saw and install the following items:

1. Install the optional 220V magnetic switch (Part # X1726173) and set it according to the W1726 wiring diagram.
2. Install a NEMA 6-15 plug and receptacle (**Figure 4**).
3. Rewire the motor as outlined on **Page 44**.

### W1726

The W1726 2 HP motor will draw the following amps, depending on which voltage it is wired for:

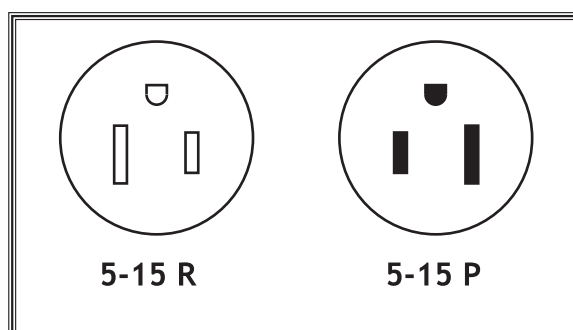
110V . . . . .	24 Amp
220V (Pre-wired) . . . . .	12 Amp

The W1726 is pre-wired for 220V operation. If you intend to operate the saw at 220V, you will need to install a NEMA 6-15 plug and receptacle shown in **Figure 4** to connect to power. To convert to 110V operation, unplug the saw and install the following items:

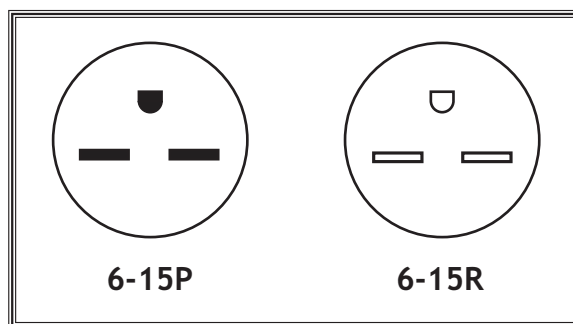
1. Install the optional 110V magnetic switch (Part # X1725117) and set it according to the W1725 wiring diagram.
2. Install a NEMA 5-30 plug and receptacle (**Figure 5**).
3. Rewire the motor as outlined on **Page 45**.

## WARNING

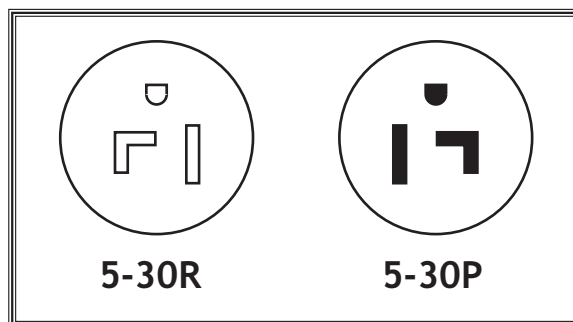
The magnetic switches on the W1725 and W1726 are not interchangeable between 110V and 220V. Using the incorrect switch may cause electrical shock, fire, or ruin the electrical equipment. Before rewiring your motor for an alternate voltage, you must replace the magnetic switch assembly to accommodate for the new voltage.



**Figure 3.** NEMA 5-15 plug and receptacle.



**Figure 4.** NEMA 6-15 plug and receptacle.



**Figure 5.** NEMA 5-30 plug and receptacle.



## Circuit Breakers

When choosing an outlet, make sure the circuit breakers meet the following criteria:

### Circuit Breakers for W1725:

110V ..... 20 Amp, Single Pole  
220V..... 15 Amp, 2 Pole

### Circuit Breakers for W1726:

110V ..... 30 Amp, Single Pole  
220V..... 15 Amp, 2 Pole

**⚠ CAUTION:** Using a circuit breaker rated higher than the specified amps will increase the risk of fire!

Keep in mind that a circuit being used by other machines or tools at the same time will add to the total load being applied to the circuit. Add up the load ratings of all machines on the circuit. If this number exceeds the rating of the circuit breaker or fuse, use a different circuit.

## Extension Cords

When using an extension cord, follow the guidelines during 110V operation only. We do not recommend using an extension cord with 220V equipment.

- Use cords rated for Standard Service
- Never use cords longer than 100 feet
- Use cords with 14 gauge wire
- Ensure cord has a ground wire and pin
- Do not use cords in need of repair

## Grounding

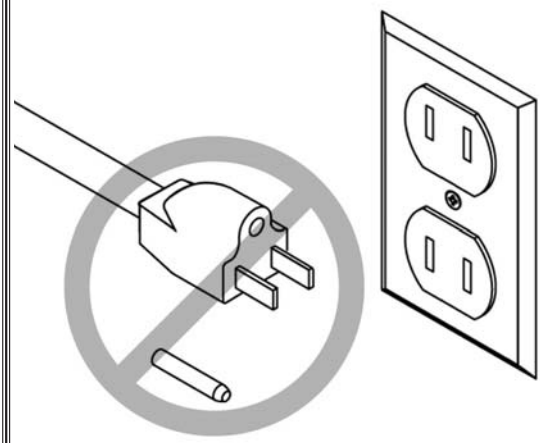
This machine must be grounded! If your outlet does not accommodate a ground pin, have the outlet replaced by a qualified electrician, or have an appropriate adapter installed and grounded properly. An adapter with a grounding wire does not guarantee the machine will be grounded. A ground source must be verified.

### ⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT replace the circuit breaker with one rated at a higher amperage or damage to the circuit may occur and a fire may result.

### ⚠ WARNING

This equipment must be grounded. Verify that any existing electrical outlet and circuit you intend to plug into is actually grounded. If it is not, it will be necessary to run a separate 12 AWG copper grounding wire from the outlet to a known ground. Under no circumstances should the grounding pin be removed from any three-pronged plug or serious injury may occur.



# SET UP

## Unpacking


The SHOP FOX® Model W1725/W1726 has been carefully packaged for safe transporting. If you notice the machine has been damaged, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at 1-360-734-3482 or send e-mail to: [tech-support@shopfox.biz](mailto:tech-support@shopfox.biz)



**! WARNING**

**SUFFOCATION HAZARD!**  
Immediately discard all plastic bags and packing materials to eliminate choking/suffocation hazards for children and animals.

**! WARNING**




READ and understand this entire instruction manual before using this machine. Serious personal injury may occur if safety and operational information is not understood and followed. DO NOT risk your safety by not reading!

## Items Needed for Set Up

The following items are needed, but not included, to setup your machine:

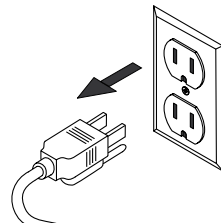
- Safety Glasses (for each person).....1
- Degreaser or Solvent.....Varies
- Phillips Head Screwdriver .....1
- Flat Head Screwdriver .....1
- Wrench/Socket 8mm .....1
- Wrench/Socket 10mm .....1
- Wrench/Socket 14mm .....1
- Wrench/Socket 17mm .....1
- Wrench/Socket 19mm .....1
- Utility Knife or Razor Blade.....1
- Straightedge .....1
- Dust Collection System .....1
- 4" Dust Hose (length as needed) .....1
- 4" Hose Clamps.....2

**! WARNING**



SEEK assistance when lifting the machine from the box it was shipped in. The SHOP FOX® Model W1725/W1726 is a heavy machine.

**! WARNING**



UNPLUG-power cord before you do any assembly or adjustment tasks! Otherwise, serious personal injury to you or others may occur!

# Parts Inventory

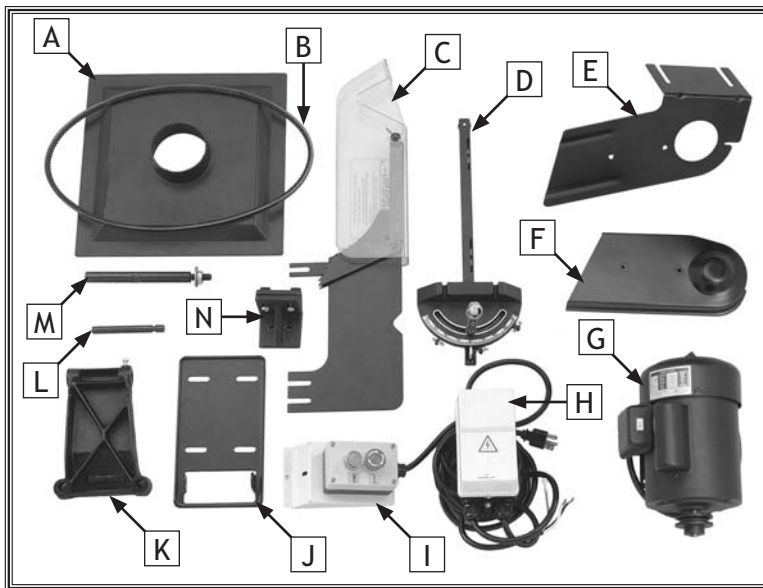


Figure 6. Inventory 1.

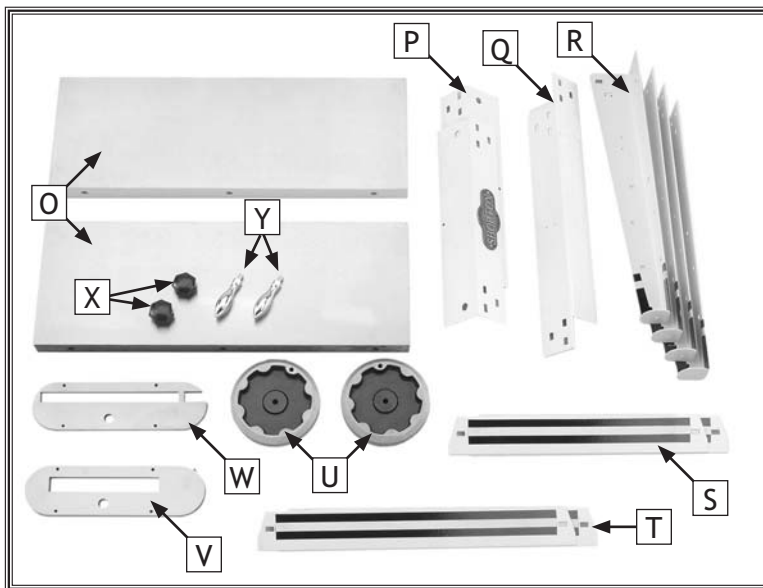


Figure 7. Inventory 2.

DESCRIPTION	QTY
A. Dust Hood.....	1
B. V-Belt.....	1
C. Blade Guard/Splitter.....	1
D. Miter Gauge .....	1
E. Pulley Guard Plate .....	1
F. Pulley Guard Cover.....	1
G. Motor .....	1
H. Magnetic Switch .....	1
I. Power Switch.....	1
J. Motor Plate .....	1
K. Motor Bracket .....	1
L. Motor Pivot Shaft.....	1
M. Blade Guard Shaft.....	1
N. Blade Guard Bracket Assembly.....	1
O. Extension Wings .....	2
P. Short Top Bracket .....	2
Q. Long Top Bracket.....	2
R. Stand Legs .....	4
S. Short Bottom Brace .....	2
T. Long Bottom Brace .....	2
U. Handwheels.....	2
V. Dado Insert .....	1
W. Standard Insert .....	1
X. Star Knobs .....	2
Y. Threaded Handles .....	2

When ordering replacement parts refer to the parts list and diagram in the back of the manual.



# Hardware Bags

The following is a list of the hardware bags included with the Model W1725/W1726 10" Table Saws. Take the time to make sure all the hardware listed below is included with your saw. If you are missing any hardware bags, please contact Woodstock International, Inc. at 360-734-3482 or at [tech-support@shopfox.biz](mailto:tech-support@shopfox.biz).

## Stand Hardware Bag:

- Hex Bolts 5/16"-18 x 1" ..... 4
- Hex Nuts 5/16"-18 ..... 44
- Flat Washers 5/16" ..... 48
- Carriage Bolts 5/16"-18 x 5/8" ..... 40
- Lock Washers 5/16" ..... 44

## Hand Tool Hardware Bag:

- 12mm x 14mm Combo Wrench ..... 1
- Arbor Wrench ..... 1
- 2mm Hex Wrench ..... 1
- 3mm Hex Wrench ..... 1
- 4mm Hex Wrench ..... 1
- Motor Bracket Pivot Shaft ..... 1

## Extension Wing Hardware Bag:

- Hex Bolts 7/16"-14 x 1-1/4" ..... 6
- Lock Washers 7/16" ..... 6

## Motor Mounting Hardware Bag:

- Hex Bolts 5/16"-18 x 1 ..... 4
- Hex Nuts 5/16"-18 ..... 4
- Flat Washers 5/16" ..... 10
- Lock Washers 5/16" ..... 4
- Carriage Bolts 5/16"-18 x 1-3/4" ..... 2
- Brass Wing Nuts 5/16"-18 ..... 2
- Special Washers 5/16" ..... 2
- Spacers ..... 2
- E-Clips ..... 2

## Power Switch Hardware Bag:

- Phillips Head Screws #10-24 x 1-1/2" ..... 2
- Flat Washers #10 ..... 5
- Hex Nuts #10-24 ..... 3
- Hex Bolts 1/4"-20 x 3/4" ..... 2
- Flat Washers 1/4" ..... 2
- Phillips Head Screw #10-24 x 5/8" ..... 1
- Phillips Head Tap Screw #10 x 1/2" ..... 1
- Cable Clamps UC-5 ..... 2

## Blade Guard Hardware Bag:

- Guard Support Shaft ..... 1
- Bracket Assembly ..... 1
- Hex Nut 1/2" ..... 1
- Flat Washer 1/2" ..... 1

## Dust Hood Hardware Bag:

- Phillips Head Screws #10-24 x 5/8" ..... 2
- Hex Nuts #10-24 ..... 2
- Star Washers #10 ..... 2
- Tabs ..... 2

## Rubber Feet Hardware Bag:

- Rubber Feet ..... 4
- Phillips Head Screws 1/4"-20 x 1" ..... 4
- Hex Nuts 1/4"-20 ..... 4
- Flat Washers 1/4" ..... 4

## Machine Placement


- **Floor Load:** The Model W1725 table saw weighs 266 lbs. and the Model W1726 weighs 292 lbs. Some residential floors may require additional bracing to support both machine and operator.
- **Working Clearances:** Consider existing and anticipated needs, size of material to be processed through the machine, and space for auxiliary stands, work tables or other machinery when establishing a location for your table saw.
- **Lighting:** Lighting should be bright enough to eliminate shadow and prevent eye strain.
- **Electrical:** Electrical circuits must be dedicated or large enough to handle amperage requirements. Outlets must be located near each machine, so power or extension cords are clear of high-traffic areas. Follow local electrical codes for proper installation of new lighting, outlets, or circuits.



## Cleaning Machine

The table and other unpainted parts of your table saw are coated with a waxy grease that protects them from corrosion during shipment. Clean this grease off with a solvent cleaner or citrus-based degreaser. DO NOT use chlorine-based solvents such as brake parts cleaner or acetone—if you happen to splash some onto a painted surface, you will ruin the finish.

	<p><b>!WARNING</b></p> <p>NEVER use gasoline or other petroleum-based solvents to clean with. Most have low flash points, which make them extremely flammable. A risk of explosion and burning exists if these products are used. Serious personal injury may occur if this warning is ignored!</p>
--	---

	<p><b>!WARNING</b></p> <p>USE helpers or power lifting equipment to lift this 10" Left-Tilt Table Saw. Otherwise, serious personal injury may occur.</p>
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	<p><b>!CAUTION</b></p> <p>MAKE your shop "child safe." Ensure that your workplace is inaccessible to youngsters by closing and locking all entrances when you are away. NEVER allow untrained visitors in your shop when assembling, adjusting or operating equipment.</p>
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	<p><b>!CAUTION</b></p> <p>ALWAYS work in well-ventilated areas far from possible ignition sources when using solvents to clean machinery. Many solvents are toxic when inhaled or ingested. Use care when disposing of waste rags and towels to be sure they DO NOT create fire or environmental hazards.</p>
	

## Stand


The **SHOP FOX**® Model W1725/W1726 10" Table Saw mounts on a heavy-duty metal stand.

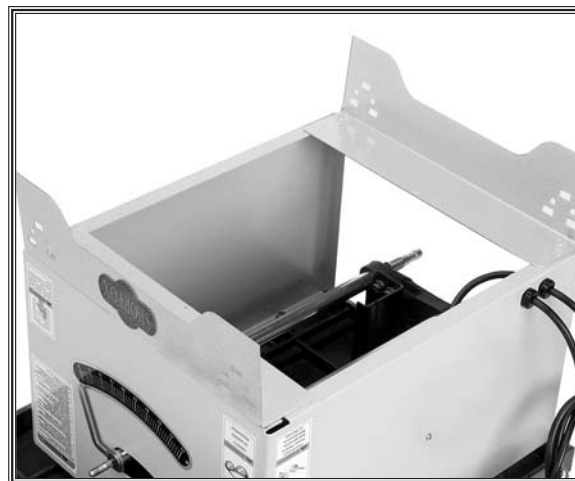
To assemble the stand, do these steps:

1. Lay out a clean, staple-free piece of cardboard or some type of pad to prevent the table surface from getting damaged. Position the base unit of the table saw (table down) on the cardboard.
2. Secure the top mounting brackets to the underside of the table saw with four 5/16"-18 x 1" hex bolts, eight 5/16" flat washers, four 5/16" lock washers, and four 5/16" hex nuts as shown in **Figure 8**.

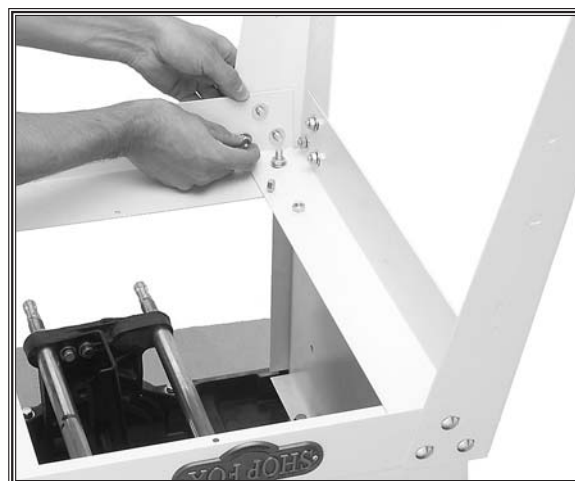
**Note:** Make sure the bracket with the **SHOP FOX**® logo is facing the front of the table saw.

3. Attach the legs to the outside of the top mounting brackets with 5/16"-18 x 5/8" carriage bolts, 5/16" flat washers, 5/16" lock washers, and 5/16" hex nuts as shown in **Figure 9**. Finger tighten the hex nuts.
4. Install the short and long braces, shown in **Figure 10**, to the legs with the same combination of hardware, and finger tighten the brackets in place.

*Continued on next page* 



**Figure 8.** Attaching the top brackets.

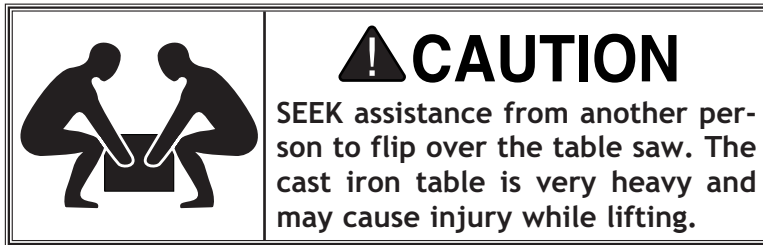


**Figure 9.** Attaching the legs.



**Figure 10.** Attaching the leg braces.

5. Install the rubber feet onto the ends of the four legs with 1/4"-20 x 1" Phillips head screws, 1/4" washers, and 1/4" hex nuts from the rubber feet hardware bag, as shown in **Figure 11**.



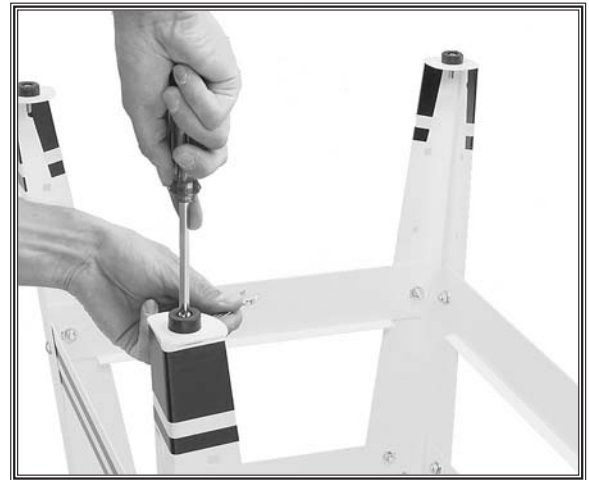
6. With the help of an assistant, flip the table saw over on its feet and place the table saw in its permanent location.
7. Gently pull each leg out to widen the stand base and adjust the stand to remove any lean or twist.
8. Tighten all the hex nuts with a 12mm open-end wrench.

## Dust Hood

This table saw comes with the Model W1005 Dust Hood that features a 4" port and a durable design that fits nicely inside the table saw for efficient dust collection.

To install the dust hood, do these steps:

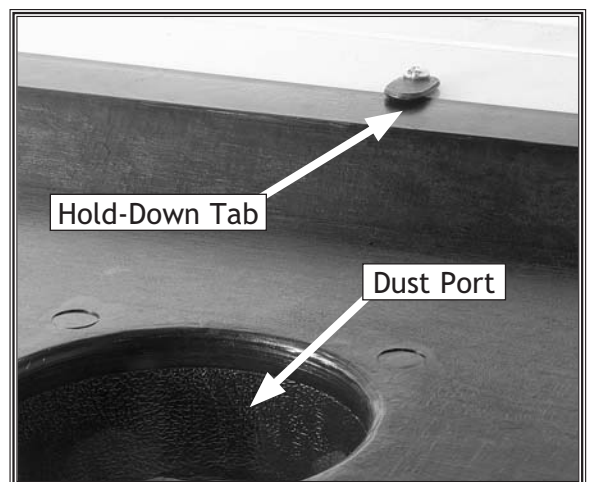
1. Install the two hold-down tabs (**Figure 12**) into the pre-drilled holes inside the table saw cabinet with 10-24 x 5/8" Phillips head screws, star washers, and hex nuts.
2. Move the hold-down tabs to the side and set the dust hood into the opening.
3. Move the hold-down tabs over the edges of the dust hood and tighten the screw to secure the dust hood in place as shown in **Figure 13**.



**Figure 11.** Installing rubber feet.



**Figure 12.** Dust hood hold-down tab.



**Figure 13.** Hold-down tab securing dust hood.

## Motor

To install the motor, do these steps:

1. Turn the motor upside down and install the motor plate with the 5/16" hex bolts, washer, lock washers and hex nuts from the motor mounting hardware bag (Figure 14).

**Note:** Leave the carriage bolts loose for now.

2. Align the motor bracket holes with the holes in the motor plate and insert the pivot shaft as shown in Figure 15.
3. Secure the pivot shaft with a 1/4"-20 hex bolt threaded into the mounting bracket (Figure 15). Make sure the hex bolt engages the slot in the pivot shaft.
4. Place the motor assembly onto the mounting bars as shown in Figure 16.
5. Tighten the setscrews on top of the motor bracket to lock the motor assembly.

**Note:** Make sure that the mounting bars protrude an equal distance from the motor mount for proper pulley alignment.

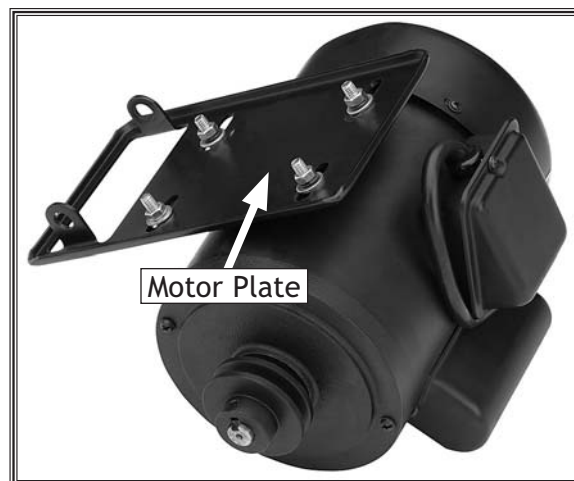


Figure 14. Motor plate installed.

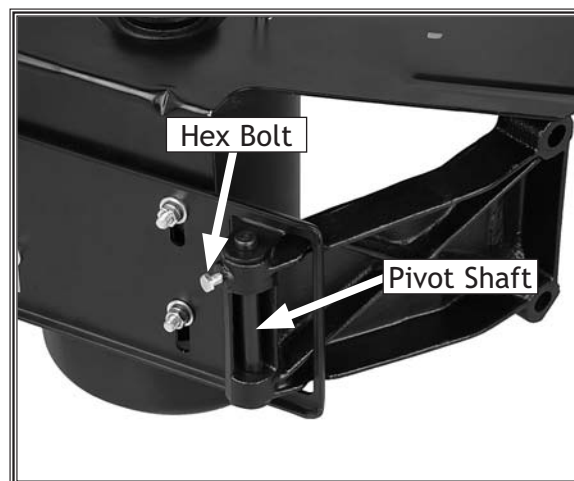


Figure 15. Pivot shaft and hex bolt in mounting bracket.

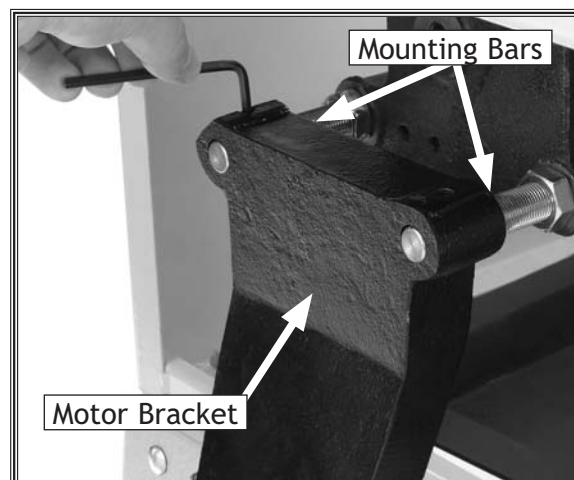


Figure 16. Motor bracket installed on mounting bars.

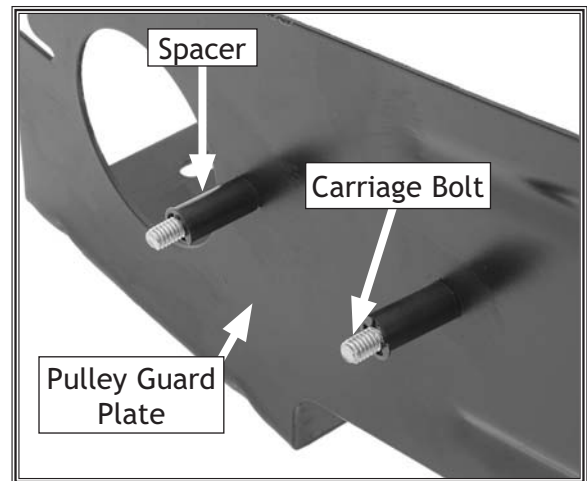


# Pulley Guard Plate

The pulley guard prevents objects from coming into contact with the motor pulley and V-belt.

To install the pulley guard plate, do these steps:

1. Insert the 5/16-18 x 1-3/4" carriage bolts through the holes in the pulley guard plate (**Figure 17**), and place a spacer and an E-clip over each carriage bolt.
2. Slide the pulley guard plate between the motor plate and the motor (see **Figure 18**).
3. Tighten one of the motor plate bolts to secure the assembly together until further adjustments need to be made.



**Figure 17.** Pulley guard assembly.

## V-Belt

The V-belt transfers power from the motor to the arbor.

To install the V-belt, do these steps:

1. Place the V-belt around the arbor pulley.
2. Pivot the motor up and slip the other end of the V-belt around the motor pulley.

**Note:** Lower the motor to tension the V-belt. The weight of the motor provides the proper belt tension.

3. Place a straightedge across the arbor pulley and motor pulley to check V-belt alignment (see **Figure 19**).
4. Adjust the motor position on the motor plate until the pulleys are aligned, then tighten all the bolts.
5. Place the pulley guard cover over the pulley guard plate carriage bolts, and secure with 5/16" flat washers, fiber washers, and the brass wing nuts.



**Figure 18.** Inserting the pulley guard plate.



**Figure 19.** Checking pulley alignment with a straightedge.

## Extension Wings

To attach the extension wings, do these steps:

1. Have an assistant line up the holes on the unpainted edge of the wing with the table mounting holes shown in **Figure 20**.
2. Attach the extension wings to the table with the 7/16" hex bolts and lock washers. **DO NOT** tighten the bolts completely at this point.

**Note:** The sheet metal extension wings for the W1725 will have additional 7/16" flat washers with the lock washers.

3. Place a straightedge across the table and extension wings as shown in **Figure 21**. Adjust the wings flush with the table, then tighten the bolts underneath to secure the extension wings in place.
4. When both wings are installed correctly, use the straightedge to verify that the surface of the table and both wings are flush with each other.

If the extension wings tilt up or down at the outside edges, shim the mating surfaces with masking tape.

To shim an extension wing, do these steps:

1. Remove the extension wing from the table to shim the mating surface shown in **Figure 22** with tape.
  - If the extension wing tilts up, place a few layers of tape **ABOVE** the bolt holes (see **Figure 22**).
  - If the extension wing tilts down, place the tape **BELOW** the bolt holes.
2. Place the extension wing back on the table and check to see if the tape fixed the problem.
  - If it did, trim the top of the tape with a razor knife, then continue to the next section.
  - If it did not, repeat **Steps 1 & 2**.

Through trial-and-error, you can determine the correct amount of tape that needs to be applied to the table to properly shim it.



**Figure 20.** Extension wing mounting locations.



**Figure 21.** Checking both wings after assembly.



**Figure 22.** Shimming location.

# Fence

The following is a description of the main components shipped with the **SHOP FOX®** Model W1716 Aluma-Classic™ Fence.

## Model W1716 Aluma-Classic™ Fence Components: Qty

- Aluma-Classic™ Fence.....1
- Fence Handle Knob.....1
- Fence Scale Assembly.....1
- Rear Rail (57").....1
- Front Rail (48").....1
- Fence Tube (Rectangular).....1
- 30" Scale .....1
- W1716 Hardware Bag .....1
  - Cap Screws 5/16"-18 x 1".....4
  - Flat Washer 5/16" .....4
  - Flat Washer 1/4".....6
  - Hex Nuts 5/16"-18 .....4
  - Hex Bolts 1/4"-20 x 3/4" .....6
  - Flat Head Phlp Screws 5/16"-18 x 1" .....4
  - Hex Wrench 6mm .....1
  - Hex Wrench 4mm .....1

To install the fence rail to the table saw, do these steps:

1. Attach the rear rail (57" angle iron) to the back of the table (**Figure 23**) with the four 5/16" cap screws. The extension table holes are not threaded. Use 5/16" nuts and washers to secure the cap screws.
2. Place the side of the front rail (48" angle iron) with the countersunk holes against the table and secure it with the 5/16"-18 x 1" flat head Phillips screws (**Figure 24**). Use 5/16" nuts and washers to secure the Phillips screws in the extension tables.
3. Align the fence tube holes with the front rail holes and secure it with six 1/4"-20 x 3/4" hex bolts as shown in **Figure 25**.



Figure 23. Rear rail.



Figure 24. Front rail.

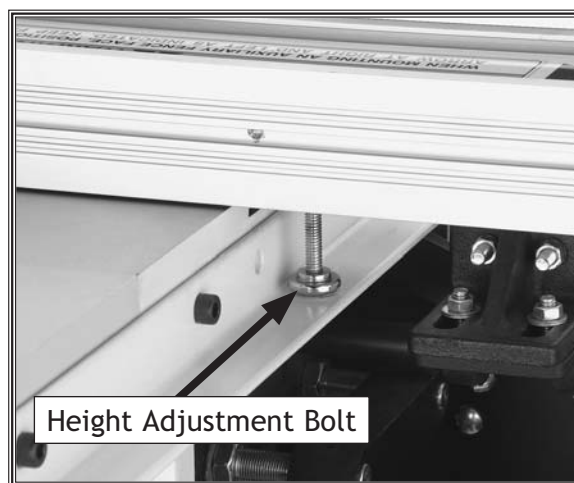


Figure 25. Front rail and fence tube.

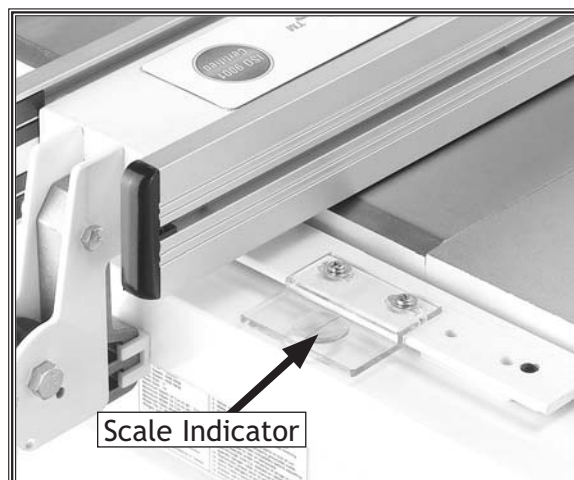


To install the fence on the table saw, do these steps:

1. Thread the handle knob onto the locking handle.
2. Make sure the handle is in the unlocked "UP" position before placing the fence on the rails.
3. Check to see that the fence clears the table surface throughout its range of travel, and increase or decrease the height between the fence and table by adjusting the bolt shown in **Figure 26**.
4. Install the clear scale indicator to the right of the fence with the #10-24 x 3/8" Phillips head screws and #10 washers (**Figure 27**).



**Figure 26.** Height adjustment bolt.



**Figure 27.** Scale indicator.

# Power Switches

The ON/OFF switch and the magnetic switch controls the electricity to the motor.

To mount the switches, do these steps:

1. Align the holes in the ON/OFF switch bracket with the holes under the left-side of the fence rail.
2. Use 1/4"-20 x 3/4" hex bolts and 1/4" washers to secure the switch to the fence rail (**Figure 28**).
3. Mount the magnetic switch to the side of the table saw with #10-24 x 1-1/2" Phillips head screws, #10 washers, and #10-24 hex nuts as shown in **Figure 29**.
4. Place the cable clamps around the wire leading to the ON/OFF switch.
5. Install the cable clamps in the pre-drilled holes on the side of the cabinet. The clamp closest to the ON/OFF switch is secured with the #10 tap screw, and the clamp close to the magnetic switch is secured with a #10-24 x 5/8" Phillips head screw, a #10 flat washer, and a #10-24 hex nut.



**Figure 28.** Installing ON/OFF switch.



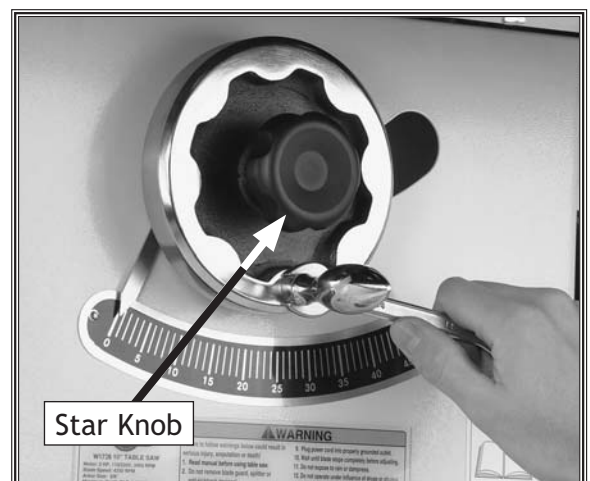
**Figure 29.** Installing magnetic switch.

# Handwheels

Two sturdy cast iron handwheels control the blade height and tilt angle of your table saw.

To install the handwheels, do these steps:

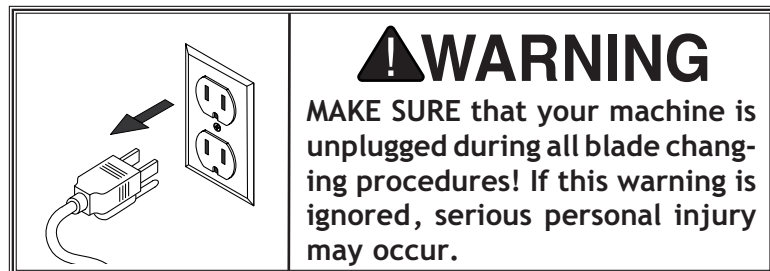
1. Place one of the handwheels over the trunnion shaft and engage the slot in the handwheel with the roll pin in the shaft.
2. Thread on the black star knob (**Figure 30**) to secure the handwheel in place.
3. Install the handwheel crank into the tapped hole in the handwheel as shown in **Figure 30**.



**Figure 30.** Installing handwheel.

## Blade Installation

The standard 10" table saw blade required to operate the W1725/W1726 Table Saws is not included. Further information on blade selection is available on [Page 31](#).



To install the blade, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Raise the arbor to the maximum height and remove the table insert.
3. If there is a blade installed, brace the blade as shown in **Figure 31**, and rotate the arbor nut counterclockwise to remove the nut and flange.
4. Remove the blade from the arbor, and slide the replacement blade over the arbor with the teeth facing the front of the saw.
5. Slide the arbor flange onto the arbor and against the blade. Thread the arbor nut onto the arbor.
6. Use a scrap block of wood to brace the blade as shown in **Figure 31**. Tighten the arbor nut against the blade with the arbor wrench. **DO NOT** over-tighten the nut.

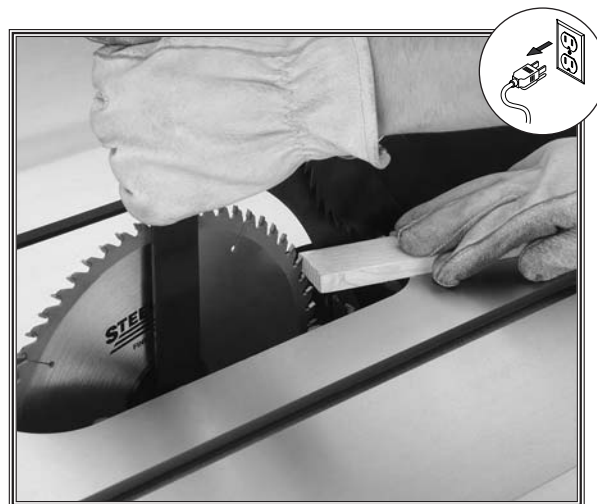


Figure 31. Blade installed in table saw.

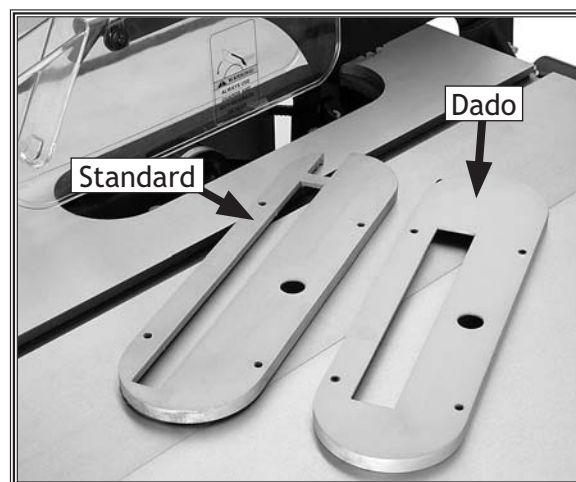


Figure 32. Table inserts.

## Table Inserts

Both table inserts shown in **Figure 32** are included with the Model W1725/W1726 Table Saw. Always use an insert that corresponds with the blade thickness.

To adjust your table inserts, do these steps:

1. Place the insert into the opening of the table.
2. Place a straightedge across the table surface and adjust the setscrews, as shown in **Figure 33**, to make the insert flush with the top of the table.



Figure 33. Adjusting table insert height.

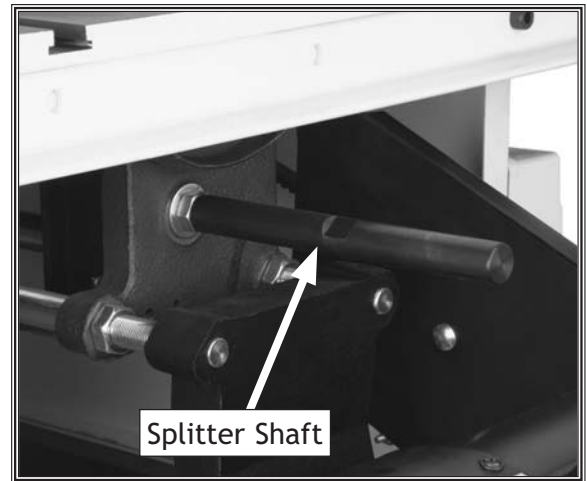
# Blade Guard/Splitter

The blade guard is made of high impact clear plastic and provides a shield over the blade. The splitter separates the newly cut sides of the stock to prevent the stock from binding and causing kickback. Anti-kickback pawls on both sides of the splitter are designed to dig into the workpiece if kickback occurs.

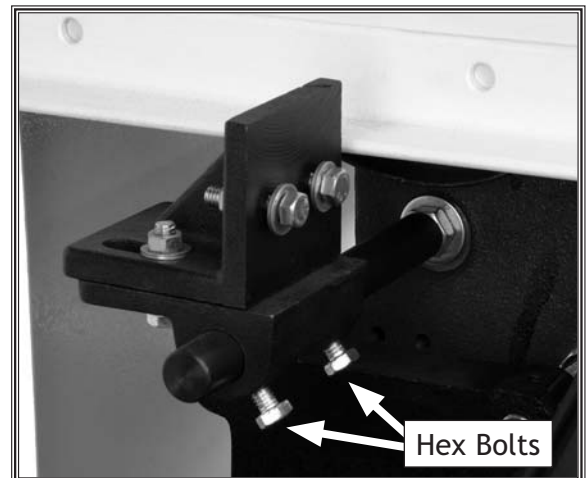
**⚠ CAUTION:** ALWAYS use guard, splitter and anti-kickback pawls on all through-sawing operations.

To install the blade guard/splitter, do these steps:

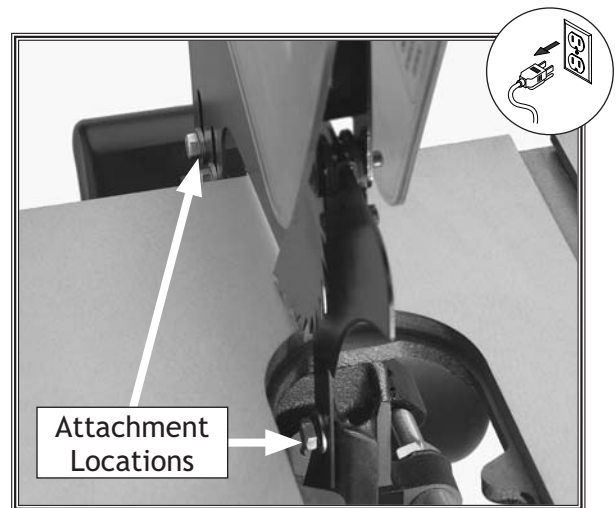
1. Secure the shaft into the threaded hole above the motor mount with the 1/2" washer and hex nut as shown in **Figure 34**.
2. Tighten the shaft along the flats with a 14mm open-end wrench.
3. Set the arbor angle to 0°.
4. Slide the bracket assembly onto the end of the shaft as shown in **Figure 35** and finger tighten the hex bolts.
5. Secure the blade guard/splitter internal attachment, then adjust the bracket assembly to engage the two rear attachment points as shown in **Figure 36**.
6. Tighten the blade guard attachment bolts.



**Figure 34.** Splitter shaft installed.



**Figure 35.** Splitter bracket installed.

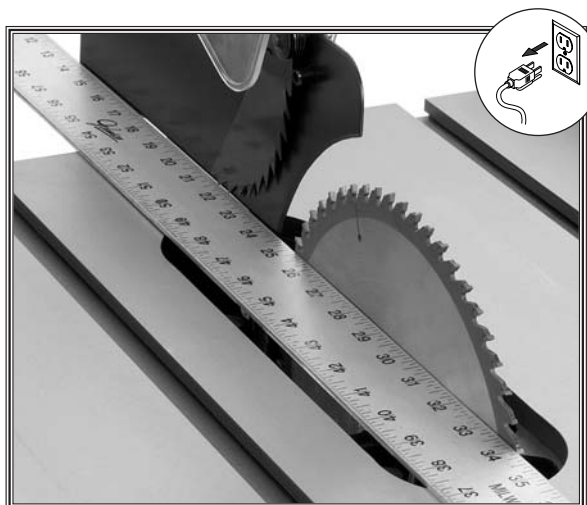


**Figure 36.** Blade guard/splitter attachment locations.

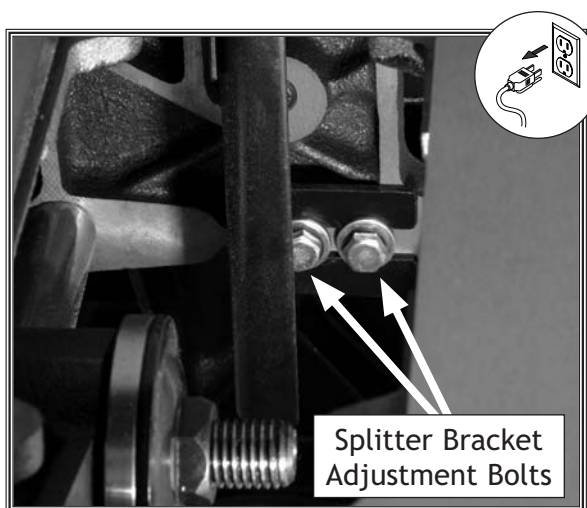
7. Loosen the hex bolts securing the bracket assembly and place a machinist's square against the splitter.
8. Rotate the bracket assembly until the splitter is flat against the square as shown in **Figure 37**.
9. Place a straightedge against the blade and splitter as shown in **Figure 38**. DO NOT put the straightedge across any teeth on the blade.
  - If the straightedge is flat against both the blade and the splitter, continue to **Step 11**.
  - If the splitter angles away from the straightedge, go to **Step 10**.
10. Adjust the splitter bracket shown in **Figure 39** until the blade and splitter are aligned. Confirm alignment by repeating **Step 9**.
11. Make sure the blade does not touch the guard by moving the blade through its full range of motion (up/down and 0-45°). Adjust to remove any contact.



**Figure 37.** Aligning the splitter with a machinist's square.



**Figure 38.** Blade alignment.



**Figure 39.** Splitter bracket alignment.



# Fence Parallelism

The saw blade should be parallel to the miter slot, as described in **Blade Parallelism** on **Page 39**, before performing this adjustment. The fence will be adjusted with 1/64" "lead" (pronounced *lead*) as shown in **Figure 41**. This allows the workpiece to clear the opposite end of the saw blade without binding.

To adjust the SHOP FOX® Aluma-Classic™ Fence parallel with the miter slot, do these steps:

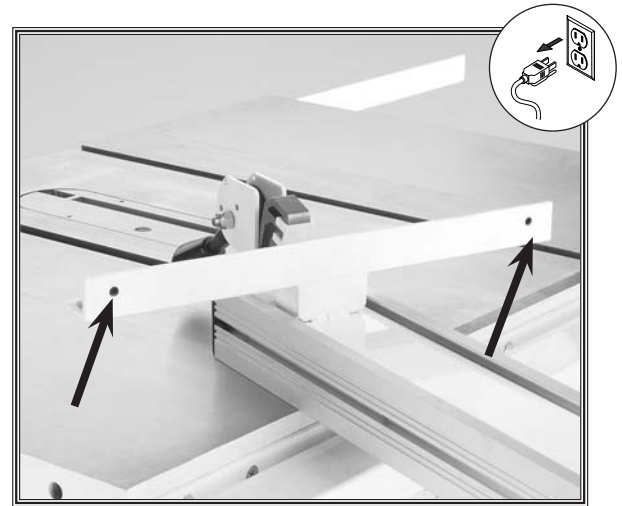
1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Align the edge of the fence with the edge of the miter slot.
  - If the fence is set with a 1/64" lead as shown in **Figure 41**, no adjustment is necessary.
  - If the fence is parallel, or angled over the miter slot, continue to the next step.
3. Unlock the fence and turn it over to access the setscrews in the front face shown in **Figure 40**.
4. Adjust the setscrews in the front face to change the angle of the fence in relation to the blade.

**Note:** Tightening the left setscrew will move the fence left and tightening the right setscrew will move the fence right.
5. Adjust the fence until the back end of the fence falls 1/64" away from the miter slot (**Figure 41**).

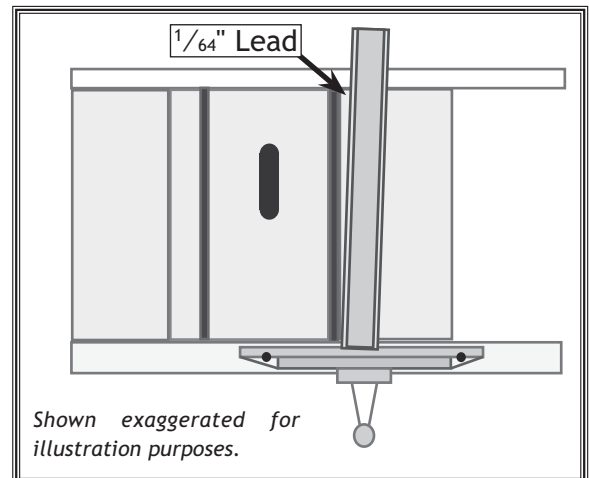
## ! WARNING

**KICK-BACK! DO NOT** cut on the left side of the blade if the fence lead is adjusted for cutting on the right side of the blade. Re-adjust the lead when changing the side of the blade you are cutting on.

6. Rotate the adjustment foot that rests on the back fence (**Figure 42**), in or out, to adjust the height of the fence over the table until the fence does not touch the table top.



**Figure 40.** Fence adjustment setscrews.



**Figure 41.** Lead adjustment.



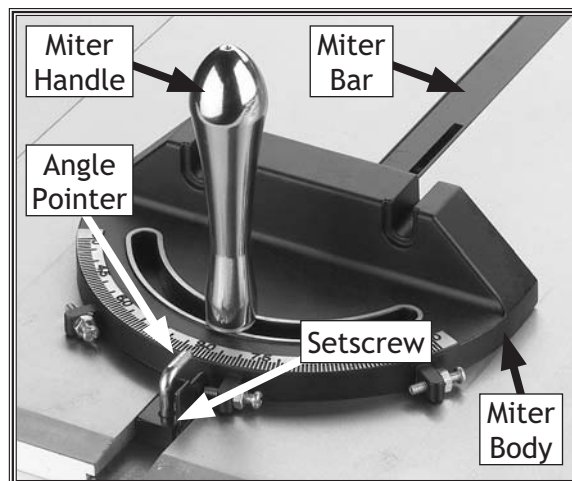
**Figure 42.** Fence height adjustment.

## Miter Gauge

The miter gauge (**Figure 43**) allows you to support the workpiece at an angle while crosscutting. In order to be accurate, the miter gauge pointer needs to be adjusted before use.

To set the miter gauge pointer, do these steps:

1. Loosen the miter handle shown in **Figure 43**, so the miter gauge rotates back and forth.
2. Using a square, adjust the miter body so it is square to the miter bar.
3. Tighten the miter handle so the miter body is secure.
4. Loosen the setscrew on the miter bar next to the angle pointer, and adjust the angle pointer so it points to "0." Tighten the setscrew so the angle pointer is secure.
5. Check and adjust if necessary.



**Figure 43.** The miter gauge.

### NOTICE

If the miter bar fits too loose in the miter slot, it can be adjusted by tightening the setscrews on the side of the miter slide. These setscrews push the thin walls of the slide out slightly to create resistance while in the miter slot. Do not over-tighten.

# Test Run

If you are operating your saw on 220V, install a NEMA 6-15 plug before the test run. When assembly is complete and all safety considerations have been met, it is time to test run your table saw.

To start the table saw, do these steps:

1. Make sure the STOP button is pushed in, the blade is tight, and safety devices are in place.
2. Plug the motor cord into the magnetic switch, and plug the power cord into the power source.
3. Rotate the STOP button to unlock the switch.
4. Push the START button, but make sure that your hand stays over the STOP button. In case there is a problem, push the STOP button immediately to turn off the machine (see Figure 44).
5. The table saw should run smoothly, with little or no vibration or rubbing noises.
  - If you hear strange or unnatural noises, press the STOP button. Wait for the machine to stop moving, unplug the machine, and correct any problems before further operation.
  - If the source of an unusual noise or vibration is not readily apparent, contact our technical support for help at 1-360-734-3482 or contact us online at [tech-support@shopfox.biz](mailto:tech-support@shopfox.biz).

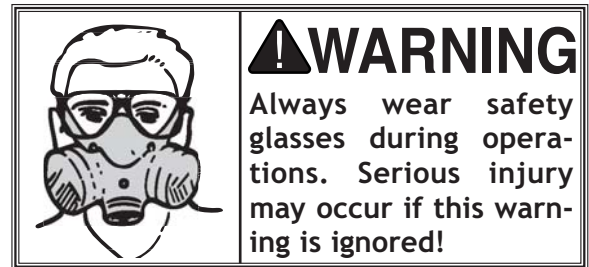
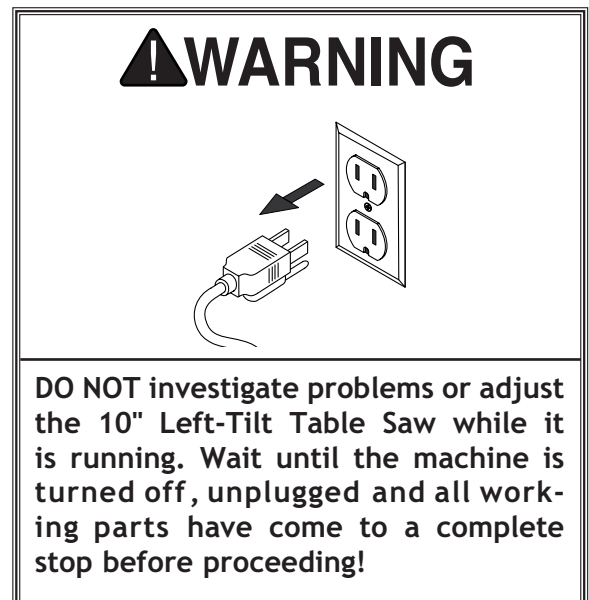


Figure 44. Hand poised over START/STOP buttons.





# OPERATIONS

## Blade Selection

With all the various kinds of blades available, it would be beyond the scope of this manual to name every type of blade and tooth design. However, there are some basics that are important to know.

### Blade Material

There are two major materials used in circular saw blades—**Carbide** and **Steel**.

Most woodworkers prefer **carbide-tipped blades** because they last longer than steel blades before they need to be sharpened. Carbide-tipped blades are also more expensive than steel blades and require expensive honing equipment to be sharpened.

**Steel** blades can be sharper than carbide-tipped blades and create less friction during a cut. Since they wear out so quickly, they are often only used if heat will be a foreseeable problem when cutting thick stock. Steel blades are easy to resharpen and are not as expensive as their carbide-tipped counterparts.

### Blade Types

- **Figure 45** shows an example of a rip blade. This style of blade typically has between 30-40 teeth and provides fast feed rates when making long cuts with the grain. The rip blade has large teeth that provide excellent chip clearance and minimize the chances of binding. The drawback to this type of blade is the rough cuts left by the large teeth.
- **Figure 46** shows an example of a crosscutting blade. This type of blade is designed for quick, smooth action when making cuts across the grain. Drawbacks to this type of blade are buildup of heat, slower feed rates and premature wear of the blade because the greater number of teeth creates more friction.

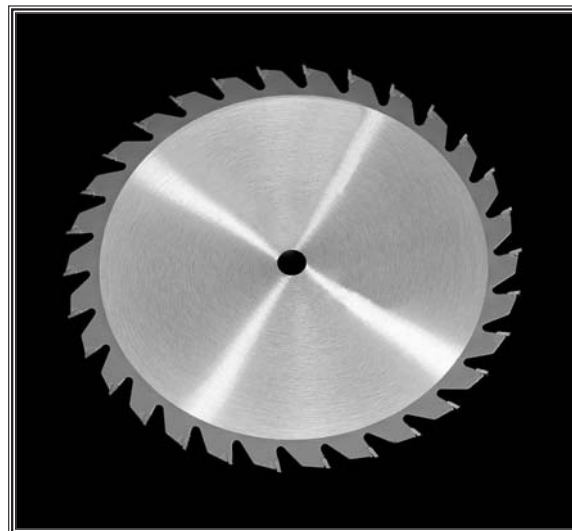


Figure 45. Rip blade.

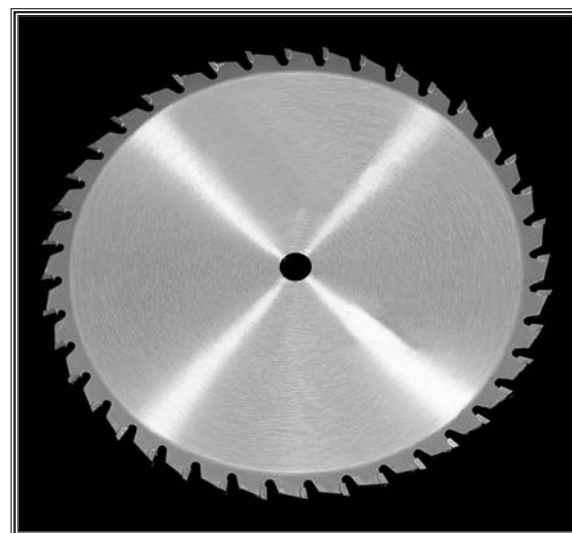


Figure 46. Crosscutting blade.

- **Figure 47** shows an example of a combination blade. Combination blades are designed to perform both ripping and crosscutting duties. The blades have enough teeth to crosscut smoothly like a crosscutting blade and the large gullets to clear sawdust quickly like a rip blade. Drawbacks to this type of blade are that they do not perform either function as well as a dedicated rip or crosscut blade.
- **Figure 48** shows an example of a plywood blade. Plywood blades have a large number of teeth, have a thin kerf and create exceptionally smooth cuts. As the name implies, these types of blades are excellent for fine plywood and also for cutting bevels, rabbets or compound miters. The drawback to this type of blade is the great amount of heat produced from the many teeth. These blades should not be used for heavy ripping or cutting thick stock.
- **Figure 49** shows a stack dado blade. Dado blades come in three different types: stack dados, wobble dados, and V-dados. Dado blades allow the operator to make non-through cuts of specific widths. Dado blades are primarily designed for making dado and rabbet cuts. The drawback to these types of blades is their high cost.

## ⚠ CAUTION

Do not use dado blades for through cuts. They are not designed for through cuts and may cause personal injury if misused.

As a guideline, the more teeth in a cut, the greater the friction will be. Smaller teeth take less of a bite out of the wood than larger teeth; thus, they have a slower feed rate, which generates more heat. Too much heat can cause your stock to burn, your blades to wear out prematurely, and may result in kickback. Always keep this in mind when applying your feed rate.

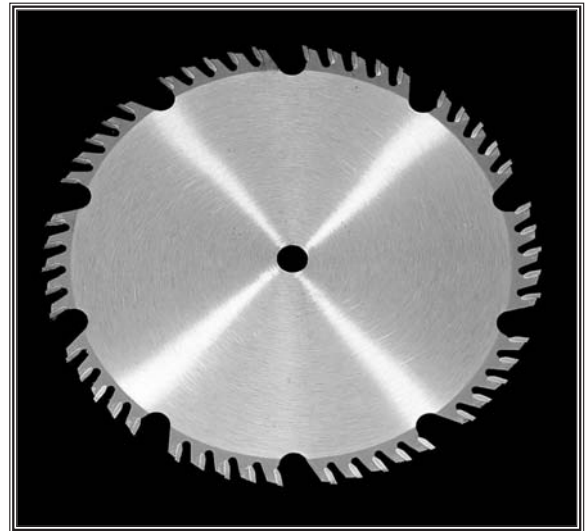


Figure 47. Combination blade.

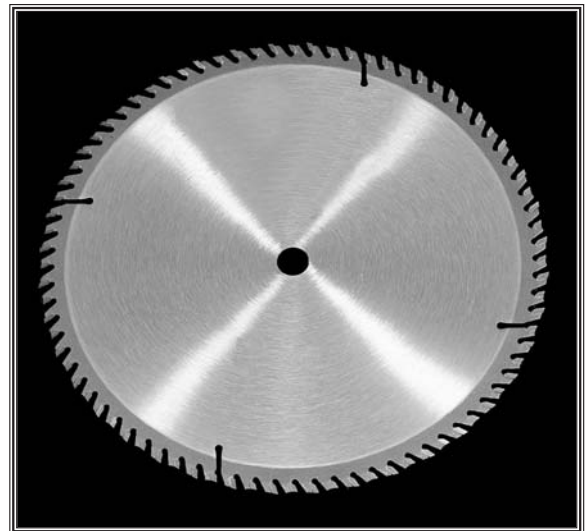


Figure 48. Plywood blade.

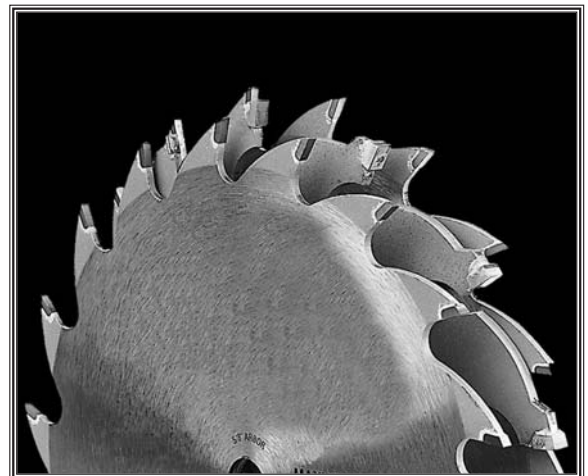


Figure 49. Dado blade.

# Tooth Configuration

Tooth configuration is another important aspect of blade design. There are four main types: flat-top grind for fast heavy-duty ripping; alternate-top bevel for reduced-heat ripping/cutting, and tear-out free cuts; alternate-top bevel and raker for solid and plywood, good all-around, but not for fine joinery; and triple-chip grind for cutting hardwoods as well as plastics, particle board, and aluminum. **Figure 50** shows these configurations, along with their respective kerf profiles.

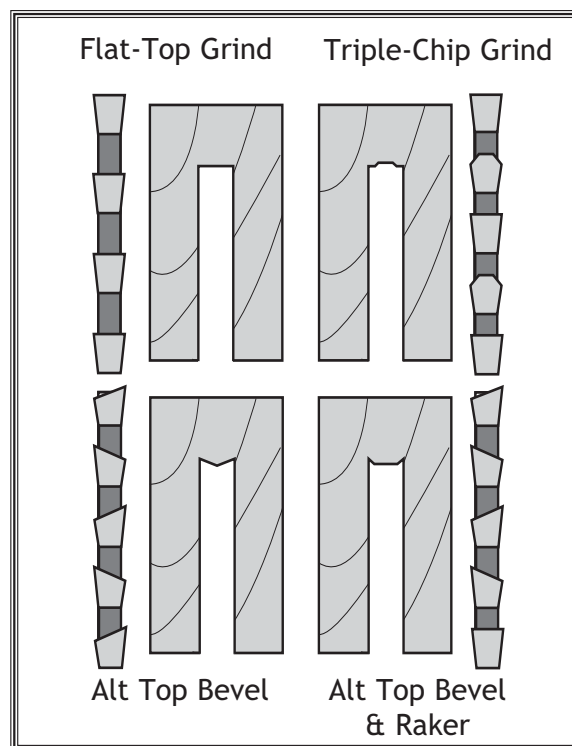
## Blade Height

For optimum cutting on through-cuts, raise the blade height so it comes out of the workpiece approximately 1/4" as shown in **Figure 51** or as recommended by the blade manufacturer. Ideally you want 5-7 teeth in the workpiece at one time.

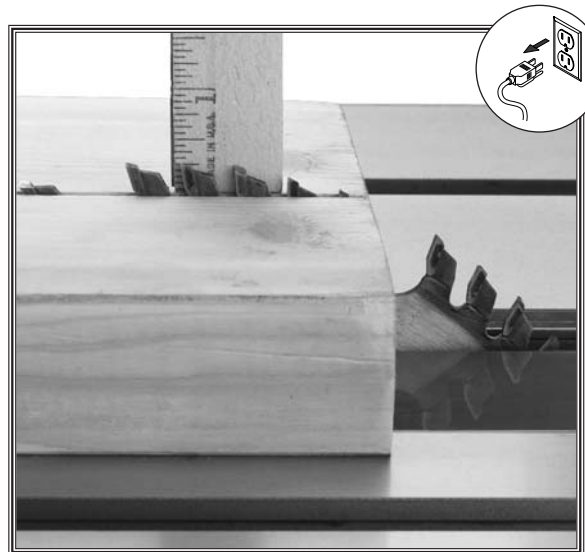
## Feed Rate

The rate at which you push the workpiece into the moving blade is extremely important for making safe and quality cuts. Using improper feed rates for long periods of time will also decrease the life span of your saw and blades.

To determine the appropriate feed rate, take into consideration the size of your motor (HP), the thickness and species of your workpiece, the type and the sharpness of the blade you are using. Most of all, listen to the motor and use common sense. If you are cutting a thick piece of stock and the motor sounds like it is struggling, it probably is. Reduce the feed rate immediately so you do not cause a kickback.



**Figure 50.** Tooth configurations.



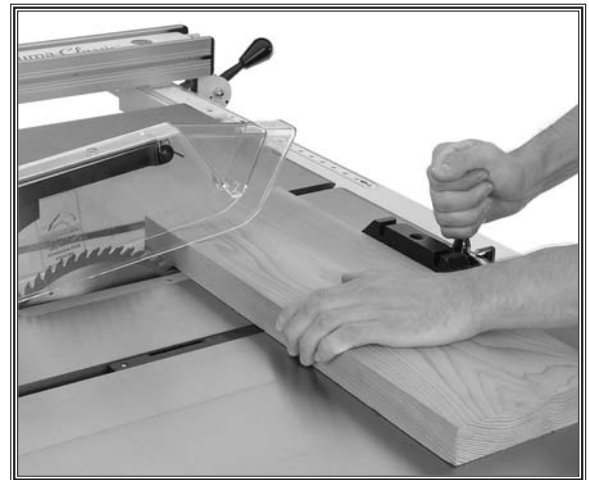
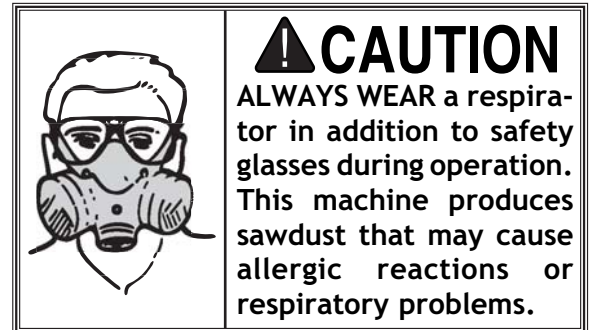
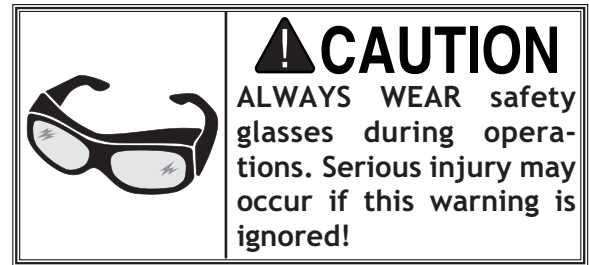
**Figure 51.** Blade protruding 1/4" from workpiece.

# Crosscutting

Crosscutting means cutting across the grain. This is often done using the miter gauge as support. **Figure 52** shows a typical crosscutting operation.

To make a crosscut, do these steps:

1. With a pencil or utility knife, mark the piece of stock where you want to cut.
2. Make sure the saw is turned *OFF* and place the workpiece next to the blade, so that you can determine and set the correct blade height.
3. Hold the bottom of the workpiece flat against the table and hold the edge of the workpiece flat against the miter gauge face.
4. Slide the workpiece forward to line up the cutting mark with your blade. The blade should be on the waste side of the marked line. **DO NOT** use the rip fence as a guide.
5. After you have lined up the mark with the blade, slide the workpiece and miter gauge backward, while still holding them firmly as stated in **Step 3**.
6. Before you cut, consider your immediate safety: Are your safety glasses on? Is the workpiece stable? Is the blade guard/splitter in place? Are there any obstructions in front of the workpiece? Are you standing to the side of the line of cut?
7. Turn the saw *ON*.
8. When you are sure that everything is safe, proceed toward the blade and cut the workpiece at a smooth and steady rate, all the way through the width of the workpiece. Turn the saw *OFF*. **DO NOT** grab the cutoff piece until the blade has come to a complete stop.



**Figure 52.** Typical crosscutting operation.

# Ripping

Ripping means cutting with the grain of the wood. Use the fence as a support during the ripping operations.

When ripping a narrow piece, make sure that you use a push stick that provides adequate clearance over the moving blade and is thin enough to pass between the fence and blade. **Figure 53** shows a narrow ripping operation. Notice the use of a tall push stick and the other hand is withdrawn as the workpiece is fed through the blade.

To rip a board, do these steps:

1. Set the fence to the measurement that you want to cut your workpiece and lock it in place.
2. Before you cut, consider your immediate safety: Are your safety glasses on? Is the workpiece stable? Is the blade guard/splitter in place and properly aligned with the blade? Are there any obstructions in front of the workpiece? Are you standing to the side of the line of cut? If adjustments are necessary, correct them immediately.
3. Turn the saw *ON*.
4. Place the workpiece flat on the table and flat against the fence. Place pressure on the workpiece toward the fence with your hand or a push stick.
5. After taking all safety precautions, use a push stick to slowly feed the workpiece into the moving blade. When the hand applying the pressure to the fence gets approximately 8" from the blade, move it out of the way and continue to push the workpiece through the blade, until the entire length is cut and past the moving blade.
6. Turn the saw *OFF* and wait for the blade to stop before retrieving the two pieces from the other side.

## ! WARNING

Always rip a board that has a perfectly straight edge. If a straight edge cannot be found, run the board through a jointer before cutting with the table saw. Always run the straight edge of the board against the rip fence. Failure to do this could result in kickback and serious personal injury.

## NOTICE

For complete instructions on adjusting the SHOP FOX® Aluma-Classic™, refer to the manual included with the fence.



**Figure 53.** Use a push stick when ripping narrow pieces.



# Cutting Miters

A miter is an angled crosscut. Miters are usually cut in the same manner as crosscuts, using the miter gauge and a predetermined mark on the workpiece.

To perform a miter cut, do these steps:

1. Determine the angle of your cut. If the angle needs to be extremely accurate, use a protractor to set the miter gauge to the blade.
2. Place the face of the miter gauge against the edge of the workpiece. Position the miter gauge so the bar goes across the face of the workpiece. Use the bar as a guide to pencil in your cut as shown in **Figure 54**.
3. Place the miter gauge into the miter slot and hold the workpiece firmly against the miter gauge body. Slide the workpiece and miter gauge up to the blade. Adjust the workpiece so the blade will cut through the waste portion of the stock.
4. Proceed to make the cut in the same manner as described in the "Crosscutting" instructions.



**Figure 54.** Marking miter line.



**Figure 55.** Blade tilted to 45° (guard removed for clarity).

## Blade Tilt/Bevel Cuts

When the positive stops are properly adjusted, the blade tilt handwheel allows the operator to tilt the blade to the right, anywhere between 0° and 45°. This is used most often when cutting bevels, compound miters, or chamfers. **Figure 55** shows an example of the blade when tilted to 45°.

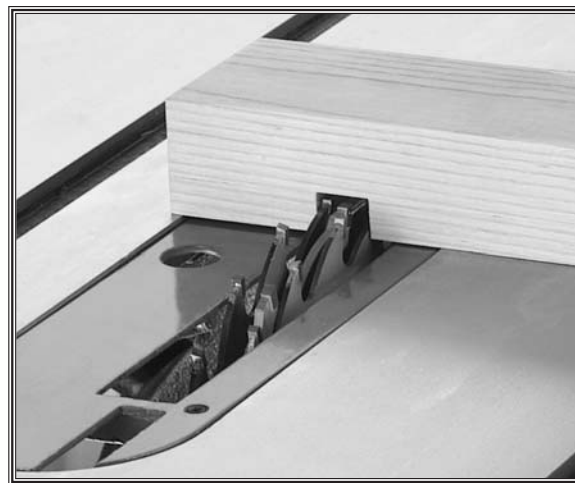
When using the tilting feature keep these tips in mind:

- Never tilt the blade while running the saw.
- Slow your feed rate down. Angled cuts produce greater friction and heat.
- Make sure the blade is not touching the edges of the metal table insert.
- DO NOT remove the blade guard/splitter. It is designed to tilt with the blade.
- Follow the "Crosscutting" and "Ripping" instructions when performing either of those two types of cuts with the blade tilted.

## Dado Cuts

Dado cuts can be performed on the table saw with a dado blade or a single crosscutting blade with multiple passes. They can also be cut both with or against the grain, and they are performed with the same basic concepts as in crosscutting and ripping. **Figure 56** shows a dado crosscut.

As with all non-through cuts, you **MUST** remove the blade guard/splitter in order to complete the cut. Removal of the blade guard/splitter greatly increases the risk of kickback, so take extra precaution for your personal safety. Use feather boards or other anti-kickback devices, and immediately re-install the blade guard/splitter after finishing your cuts.



**Figure 56.** Dado crosscut.

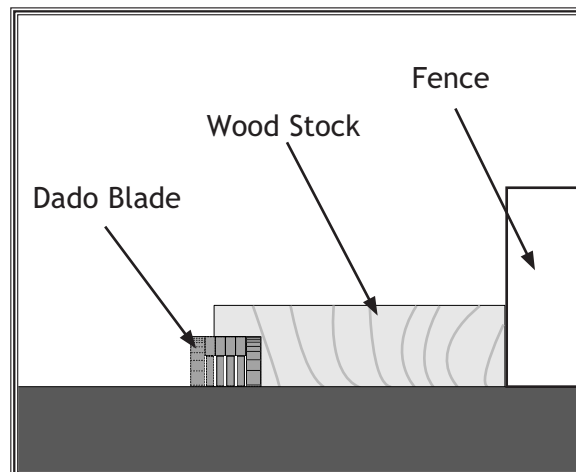
### **WARNING**

Removal of the blade guard/splitter greatly increases the risk of kickback. To prevent injury, use extra precautions while making any type of cuts with the blade guard/splitter removed, and immediately re-install the blade guard/splitter after those cuts have been made. Failure to follow this warning may result in serious personal injury.

## Rabbet Cuts

Rabbet cuts are similar to dado cuts but are cut along the edges to make an L shape, rather than a U shape. **Figure 57** shows a diagram of a typical rabbet cut.

Again, with all non-through cuts, you **MUST** remove the blade guard/splitter in order to complete the cut. Make sure to re-install the blade guard/splitter after finishing your cuts.



**Figure 57.** Rabbet cut.

### **CAUTION**

We do not recommend using molding heads with this table saw unless you are properly trained by a qualified instructor. Molding heads carry an inherent danger that can result in a kickback or other dangerous situation that may cause personal injury!

# MAINTENANCE

## General

Regular periodic maintenance on your **SHOP FOX®** Model W1725/W1726 will ensure its optimum performance. Make a habit of inspecting your machine each time you use it.

Check for the following conditions and repair or replace when necessary:

- Loose mounting bolts.
- Worn switch.
- Worn or damaged cords and plugs.
- Damaged V-belt.
- Any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this machine.

## Cleaning

Vacuum sawdust off of table surfaces and internal parts after each use. Dust build-up around the motor is a sure way to decrease its life span. Sawdust also traps moisture and can cause rusting of the table top.

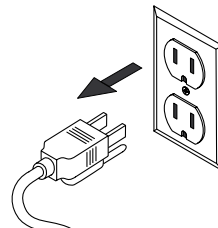
Occasionally remove the table top and clean the internal parts with a citrus cleaner or mineral spirits and a stiff wire brush. Make sure the internal workings are dry before using the saw again, so that wood dust will not accumulate. If any essential lubrication is removed during cleaning, relubricate those areas.

## Lubrication

Since all bearings are sealed and permanently lubricated, simply leave them alone until they need to be replaced. Do not lubricate them. The Model W1725/W1726 does need lubrication in other places. Wipe sawdust from all parts and surfaces, and lubricate the following areas every six to twelve months according to frequency of use:

- Blade angling trunnions.** These should be lubricated with six or seven drops of light machine oil.
- Blade height trunnion.** This should also be lubricated with six or seven drops of light machine oil.
- The worm gears** should be lubricated with either graphite or white lithium grease (see **Figure 58**).

### ! WARNING

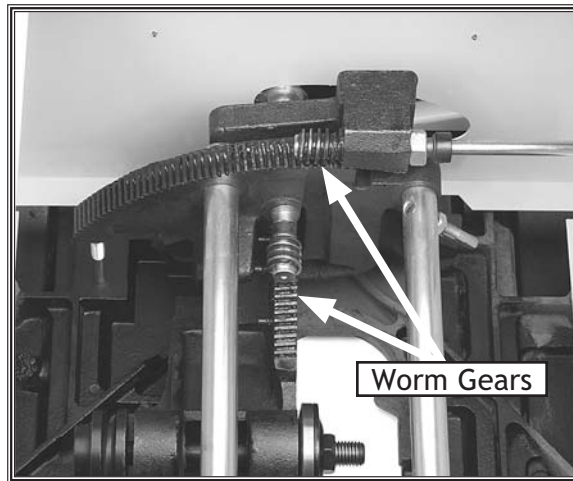


**MAKE SURE** that your machine is unplugged during all maintenance procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.



### ! CAUTION

**ALWAYS WEAR** safety glasses during operations. Serious injury may occur if this warning is ignored!



**Figure 58:** Worm gear lubrication points.



# SERVICE

## General

This section covers the most common service adjustments or procedures that may need to be made during the life of your machine.

If you require additional machine service not included in this section, please contact Woodstock International Technical Support at (360) 734-3482 or send e-mail to: [tech-support@shopfox.biz](mailto:tech-support@shopfox.biz).

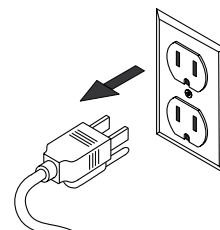
## Blade Parallelism

The arbor position has been set at the factory to hold the blade parallel with the miter slots in the table. If you find that the table saw is not parallel, make these adjustments to achieve the best results from your saw.

To adjust the blade parallelism, do these steps:

1. Set the blade to 90° and raise it to its highest position.
  2. Use a combination square to measure the distance between the front of the blade and the right miter slot as shown in **Figure 59**.
  3. Rotate the blade 180° and measure the distance between the back of the blade and the miter slot.
- Note:** Use feeler gauges to determine the difference in the distance.
4. Compare both measurements. If there is 0.005" difference or less in both measurements, no adjustments need to be made. If the difference is greater than 0.005", note the difference, as you will need to make adjustments to the table.
  5. Position the blade at 45° and repeat **Steps 2-4**.
  6. Remove the blade guard and fence.
  7. Place the saw table down as shown in **Figure 60**.
  8. Clamp the front and rear trunnions and trunnion brackets together to keep the blade tilting assembly as one unit.

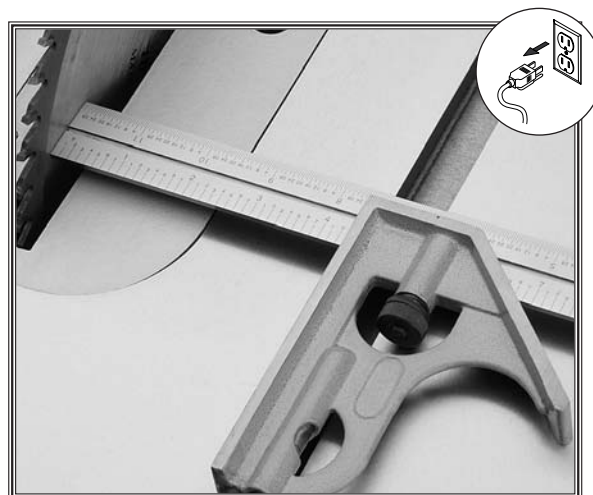
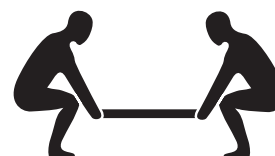
### ! WARNING



**MAKE SURE** that your machine is unplugged during all service procedures! If this warning is ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

### ! CAUTION

**SEEK** assistance to remove/replace the table and wings. The table and wings are very heavy and may cause injury while lifting.



**Figure 59.** Checking blade parallelism.

9. Refer to **Step 4**.

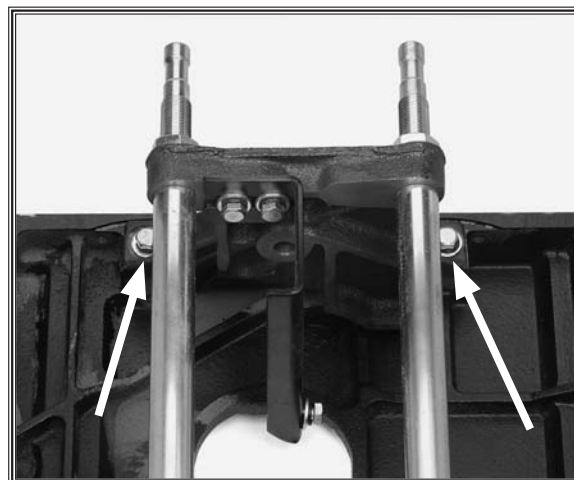
- If the blade was not parallel to the miter slot when the blade was at 90°, continue to the "Shifting Trunnion Instructions".
- If the blade was not parallel to the miter slot when the blade was at 45°, continue to the "Shimming Trunnion Instructions".

**To shift the trunnions, do these steps:**

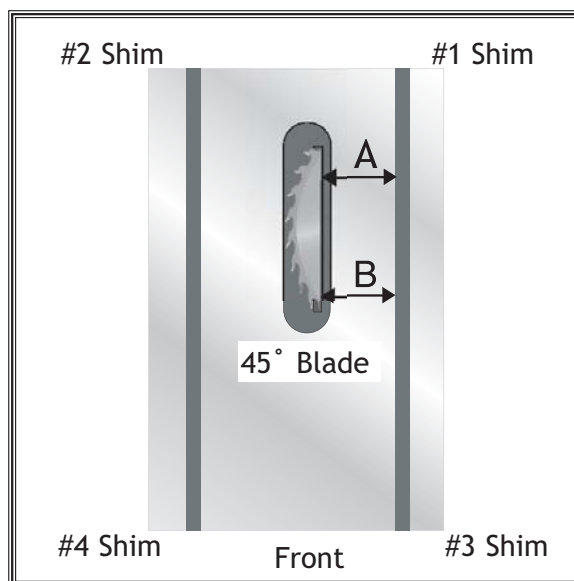
1. Loosen the 4 hex bolts securing the trunnion (**Figure 60**).
2. Shift the internal components of the saw, according to the measurements taken in **steps 3 & 4** from the previous section.
3. Reassemble the saw and check the measurements according to **Steps 1-5 on Page 39**.
  - If the blade is not parallel to the miter slot, disassemble the table saw and repeat these instructions.

**To shim the trunnions, do these steps:**

1. Remove the 4 trunnion bolts (**Figure 60**).
2. Use **Figure 61** to shim the trunnion according to the measurements taken in **Step 5 on Page 39**. Make sure you place the shim(s) between the table and trunnion.
  - If the distance of A is shorter than B, shim in corners #1 and #2.
  - If the distance of B is shorter than A, shim in corners #3 and #4.
3. Rotate through the hex bolts securing the trunnion and tighten each one a little at a time until all the bolts are secure.
4. Reassemble the saw and check the measurements according to **Steps 1-5 on Page 39**.
  - If the blade is still not parallel to the miter slot, disassemble the table saw and repeat these instructions.



**Figure 60.** Trunnion hex bolts (only two shown).



**Figure 61.** Shimming locations.

## NOTICE

If you move the blade position, make sure to align blade splitter and check the miter slot-to-blade alignment.

## 45° Positive Stop

The 45° positive stop assures you that the blade is correctly set at 45° when the handwheel stops.

To check the 45° positive stop, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Raise the blade to full height.
3. Place a 45° angle gauge flat on the table and up against the blade, between teeth.
4. Tilt the wheel so the blade evenly touches the 45° angle gauge as shown in **Figure 62**.

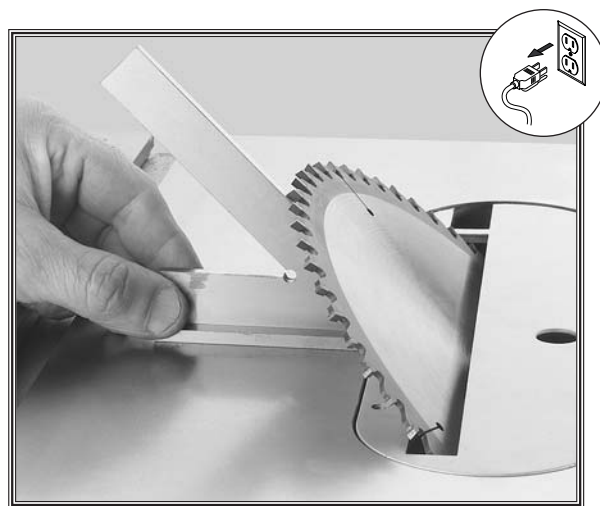


Figure 62. Setting blade to 45°.

To set the 45° positive stop, do these steps:

1. Reach through the back of the saw and locate the positive stop bolt shown in **Figure 63**.
2. Loosen the lock nut and move the positive stop bolt in or out to contact the underside of the table when the blade is at 45°. This step may take some trial and error.
3. When the positive stop bolt is adjusted so it stops the tilting assembly at 45°, tighten the nut at the bottom of the bolt so the bolt will not turn in either direction with your fingers.
4. Tilt the blade away from 45° and then back to 45°.
5. Check the blade with the 45° angle again.
  - If the angle touches both the blade and the table evenly, it is correct.
  - If it does not touch both evenly, adjust the blade to the angle again and repeat **Steps 1-5**.
6. Turn the blade to 90° and check the setting of the angle pointer shown in **Figure 66**.
  - If it reads "0," then it is already adjusted correctly.
  - If it does not read "0," then loosen the setscrew behind the pointer and move the pointer to "0."

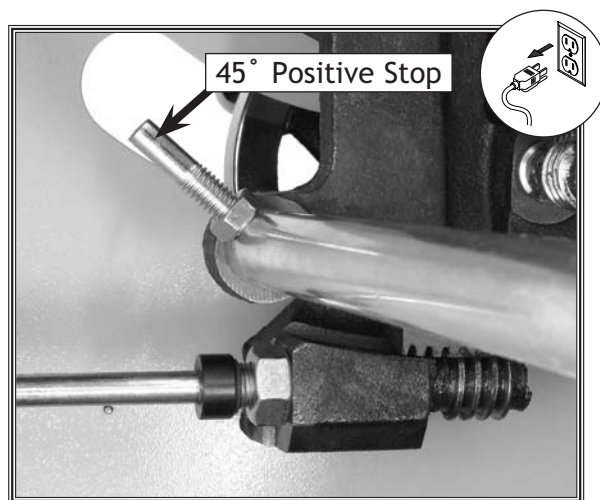


Figure 63. 45° Positive stop.

## 90° Positive Stop

The 90° positive stop assures you that the blade is correctly set at 90° when the handwheel stops.

To check the 90° positive stop, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Raise the blade to full height.
3. Place a machinist square flat on the table and up against the blade between teeth as shown in **Figure 64**.
4. Rotate the wheel so the blade evenly touches the 90° angle gauge, and the gauge evenly touches the surface of the table.

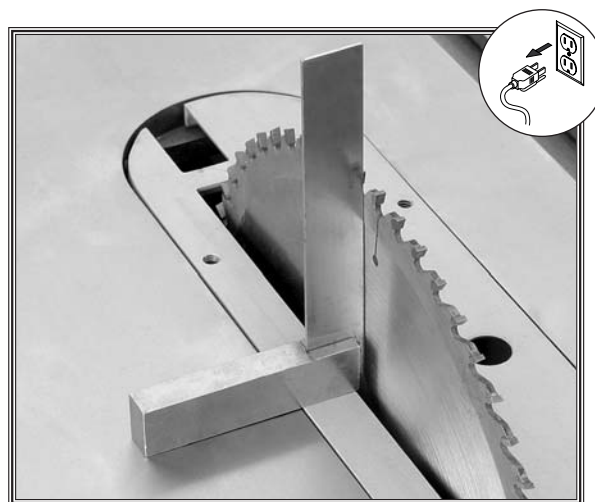


Figure 64. Setting blade to 90°.

To set the 90° positive stop, do these steps:

1. Reach through the back of the saw and locate the 90° positive stop bolt shown in **Figure 65**.
2. Loosen the lock nut and move the positive stop bolt in or out to contact the underside of the table when the blade is at 90°. This step may take some trial-and-error.
3. When the positive stop bolt is adjusted so it stops the tilting assembly at 90°, tighten the lock nut at the bottom of the bolt.
4. Tilt the blade away from 90° and then back to 90°.
5. Check the blade with the machinist's square again.
  - If the angle touches both the blade and the table evenly, it is correct.
  - If it does not touch both evenly, adjust the blade to the angle again and repeat **Steps 1-5**.
6. Turn the blade to 90° and check the setting of the angle pointer shown in **Figure 66**.
  - If it reads "0," then it is already adjusted correctly.
  - If it does not read "0," then loosen the setscrew behind the pointer and move the pointer to "0."

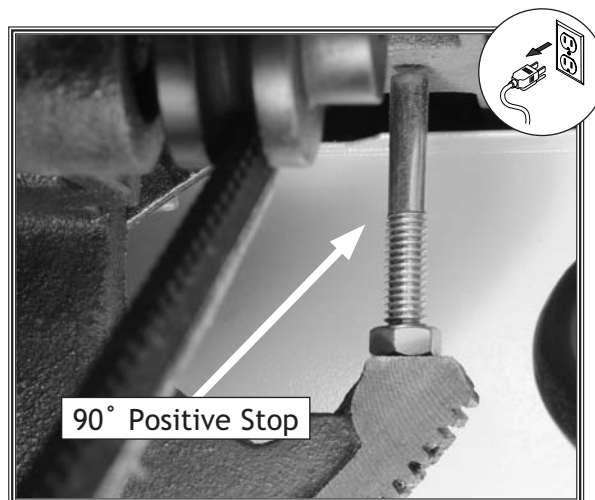


Figure 65. 90° positive stop bolt.



Figure 66. The angle pointer.

## Worm Gear

The worm gears on the blade tilt and height handwheel shafts can be adjusted on a threaded eccentric bushing to reduce any backlash between the worm gear and the trunnion teeth.

To adjust the blade tilt worm gear, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Remove the dust port from under the table saw.
3. Loosen the collar setscrew and slide the collar away from the check nut (**Figure 67**).
4. Unthread the check nut off of the threaded bushing.
5. Place a wrench on the "flats" of the threaded bushing and slowly turn the wrench to adjust the worm gear up or down.

**Note:** The worm gear and trunnion teeth should mesh with almost no backlash.

6. Place a wrench on the "flats" of the threaded bushing to hold the eccentric in place, and tighten the check nut against the casting.

To adjust the blade height worm gear, do these steps:

1. **UNPLUG THE TABLE SAW!**
2. Remove the blade height handwheel.
3. Remove the roll pin in the handwheel shaft.
4. Remove the washer and angle pointer from the threaded bushing to reveal the bushing "flats."
5. Loosen the check nut and thread it back from the trunnion casting.
6. Place a wrench on the "flats" of the threaded bushing and adjust the worm gear up or down.

**Note:** The worm gear and trunnion teeth should mesh with almost no backlash.

7. Tighten the check nut against the casting while using a wrench to hold the bushing stationary.

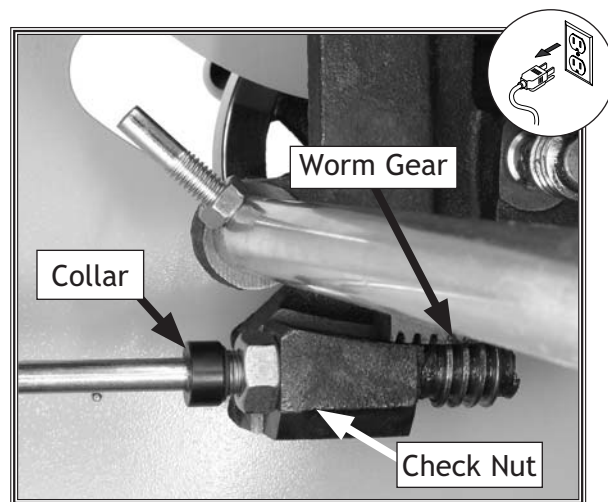


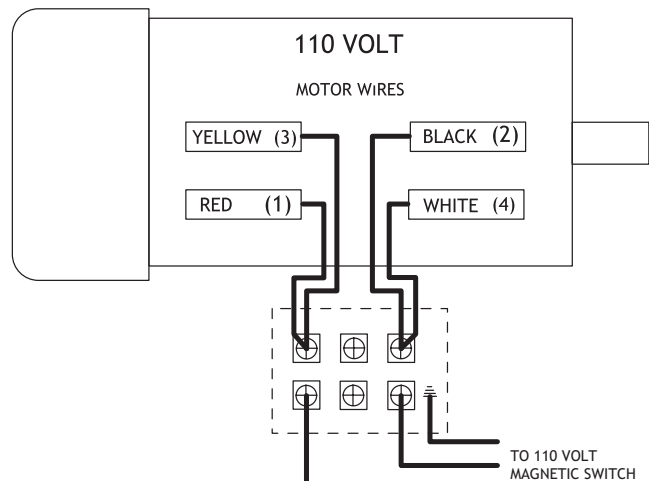
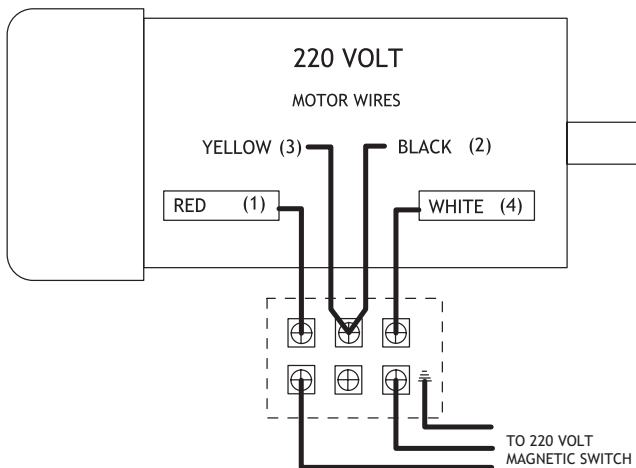
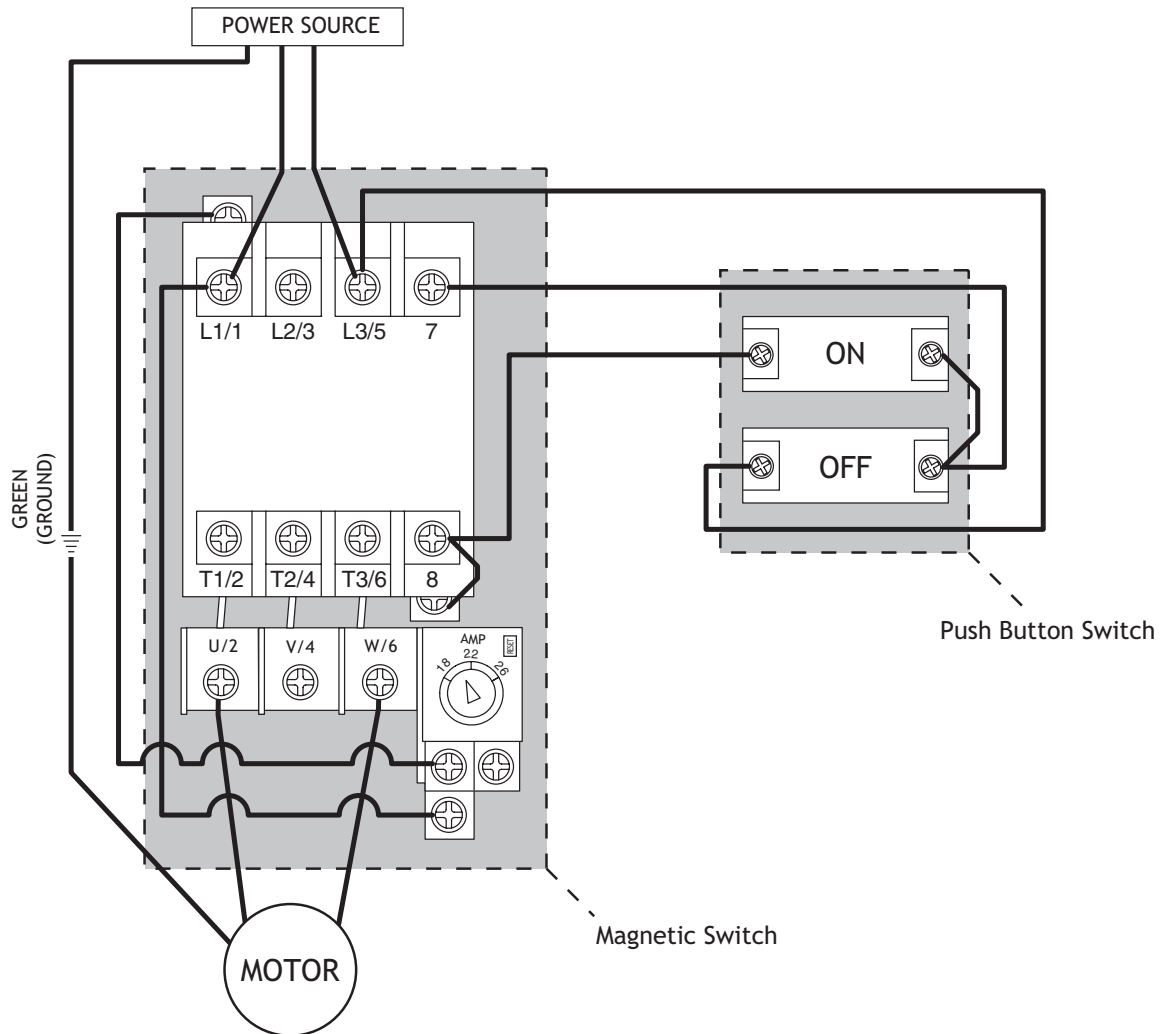
Figure 67. Blade tilt worm gear.



## W1725 WIRING DIAGRAM

### **⚠ DANGER**

Disconnect power from the machine before performing any maintenance to the electrical components. Failure to do this will result in a shock hazard leading to injury or death.



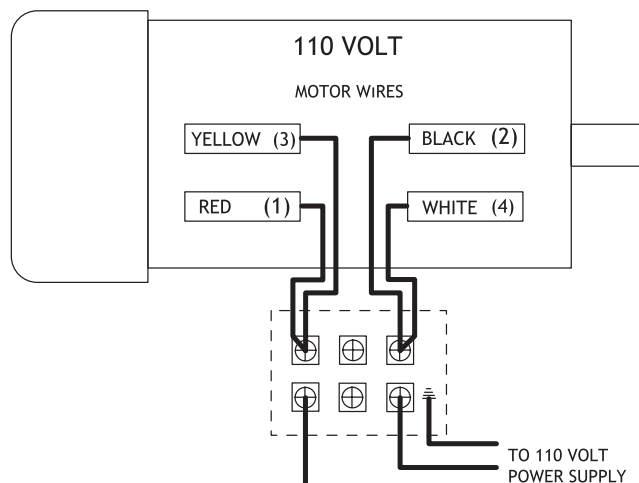
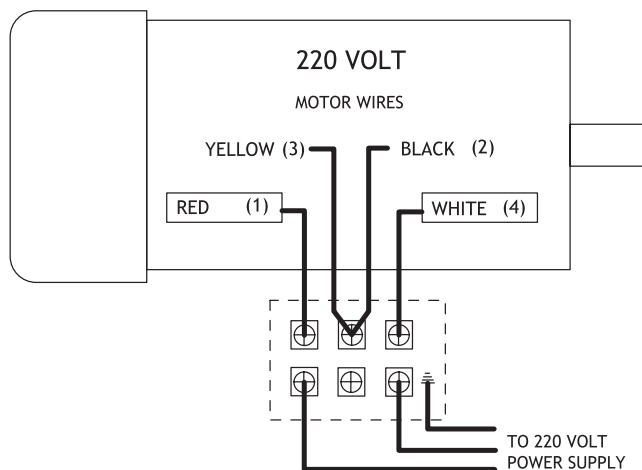
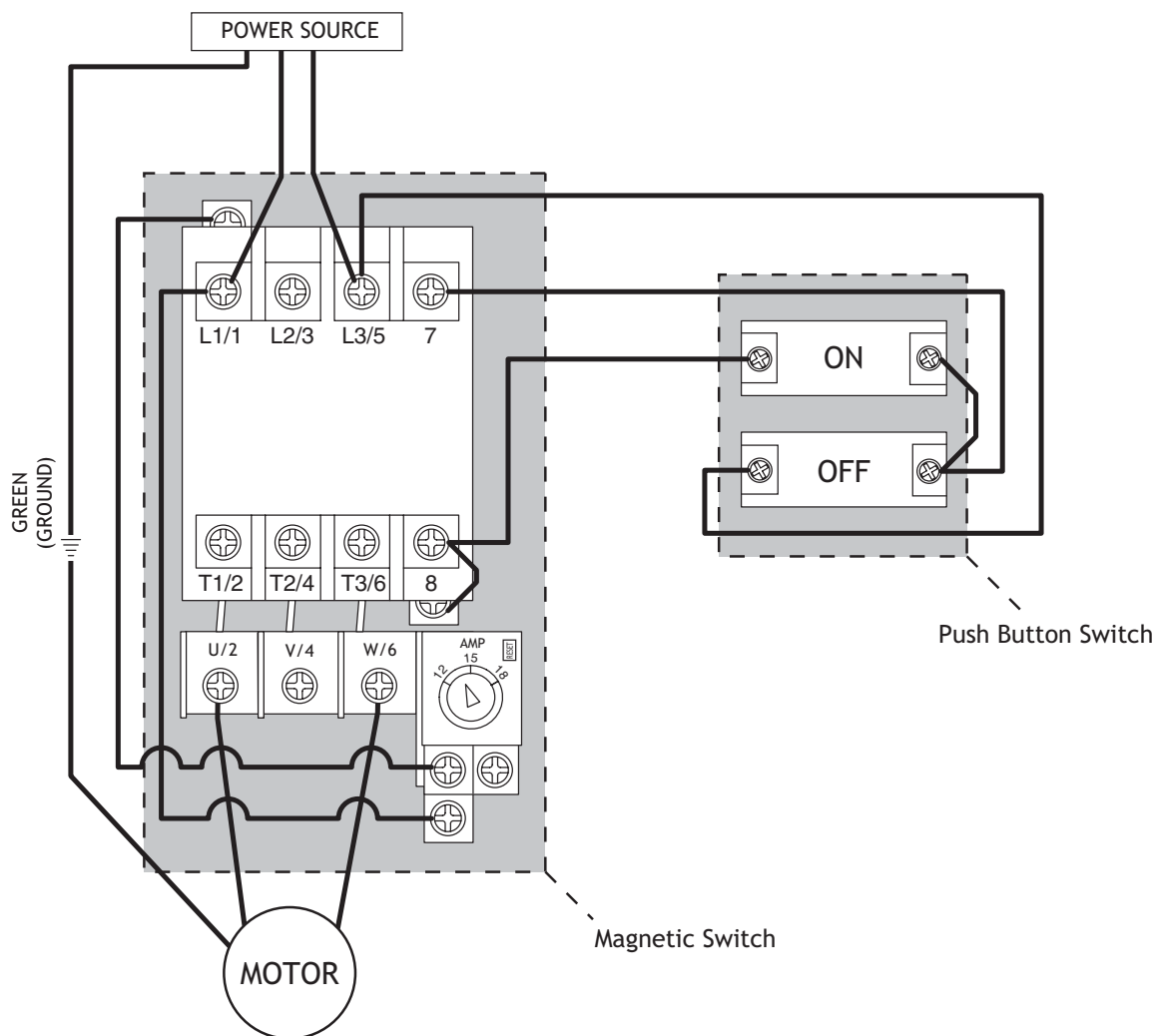




## W1726 WIRING DIAGRAM

### **⚠ DANGER**

Disconnect power from the machine before performing any maintenance to the electrical components. Failure to do this will result in a shock hazard leading to injury or death.



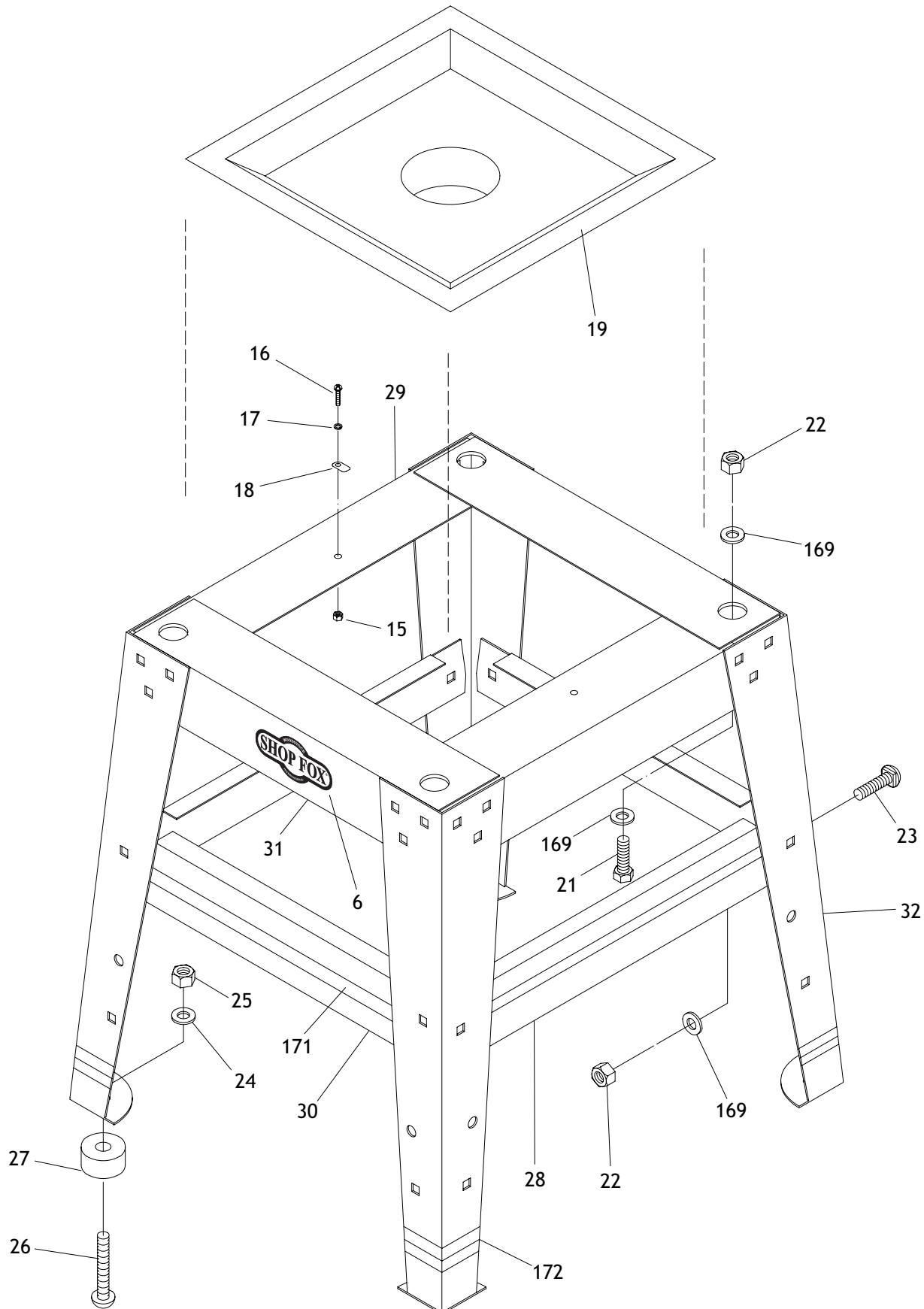
# Troubleshooting

This section covers the most common Table Saw problems. DO NOT make any adjustments until the Table Saw is unplugged and moving parts have come to a complete stop.

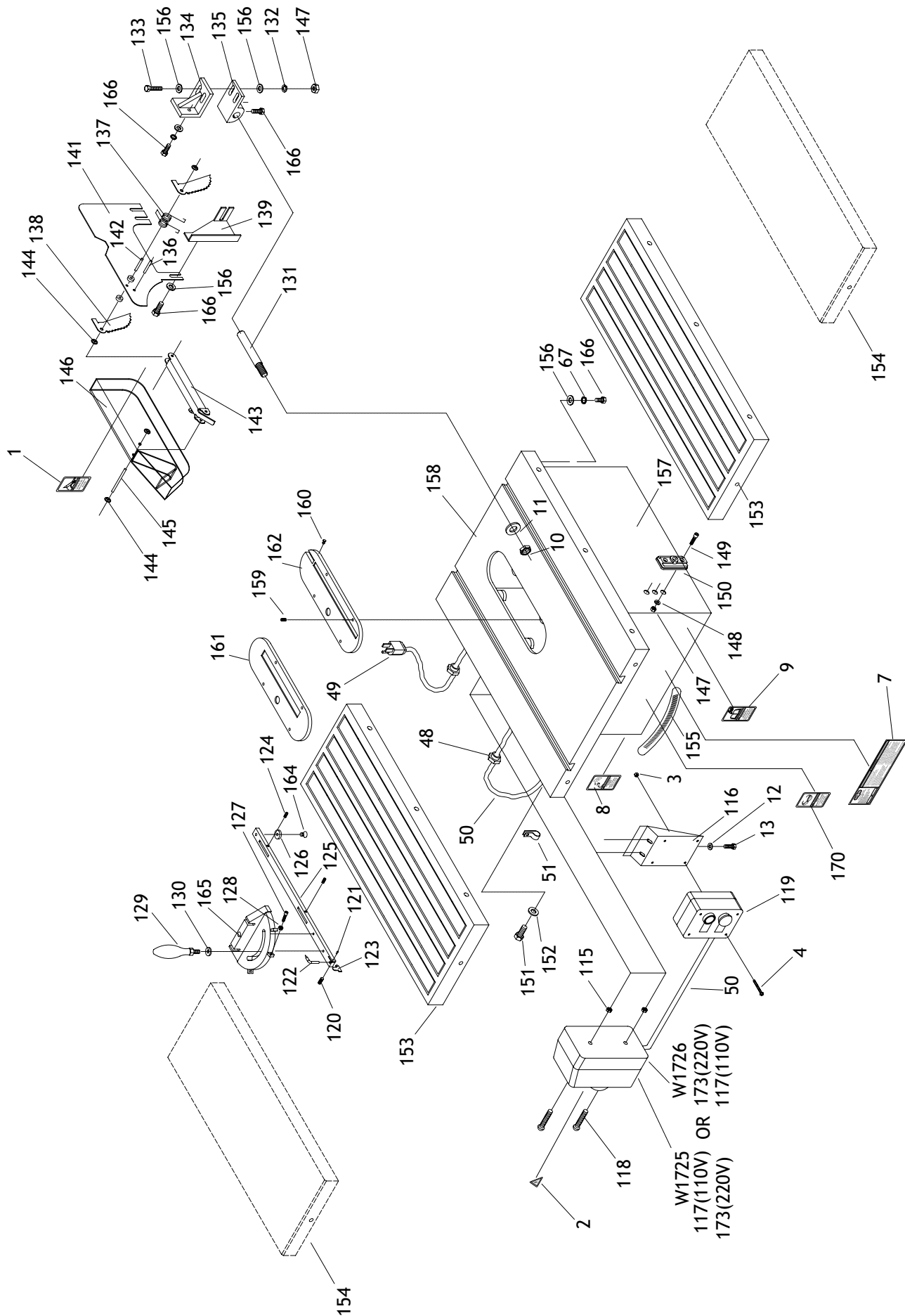
Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Motor will not start and/or fuses or circuit breakers blow.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low voltage.</li> <li>2. Cord or plug damaged causing a short circuit.</li> <li>3. Open circuit in motor or loose connections.</li> <li>4. Faulty start capacitor.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check power line for proper voltage.</li> <li>2. Repair or replace cord or plug.</li> <li>3. Repair loose or shorted connections and replace worn insulation on motor connection wires.</li> <li>4. Replace start capacitor.</li> </ol>
Motor overheats.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor overloaded.</li> <li>2. Air circulation through the motor restricted.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce load on motor.</li> <li>2. Clean out motor to provide normal air circulation.</li> </ol>
Motor stalls (resulting in blown fuses or tripped circuit).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Short circuit in motor or loose connections.</li> <li>2. Incorrect voltage.</li> <li>3. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power line.</li> <li>4. Motor overloaded.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Repair loose or shorted terminals and replace worn insulation on motor connection wires.</li> <li>2. Correct the voltage conditions.</li> <li>3. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers.</li> <li>4. Reduce load on motor.</li> </ol>
Motor turns OFF during use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The thermal protection circuit breaker is tripped.</li> <li>2. The amperage dial on the magnetic switch is set too low.</li> <li>3. Faulty magnetic switch.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unplug the sander, remove the magnetic switch cover, and push the reset button.</li> <li>2. Unplug the sander, remove the magnetic switch cover, and turn the amperage dial to 15.</li> <li>3. Replace the magnetic switch.</li> </ol>
Machine slows when operating.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Applying too much pressure to workpiece.</li> <li>2. Undersized wire or extension cord, circuits or extension cord too long.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce pressure applied to workpiece.</li> <li>2. Increase wire or extension cord gauge or reduce length of the circuit or extension cord.</li> </ol>

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Loud, repetitious, whining or grinding noise coming from machine.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pulley setscrews or keys are missing or loose.</li> <li>2. Motor fan is hitting the cover.</li> <li>3. V-belt is defective.</li> <li>4. Worn out bearings.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten or replace pulley setscrews or keys.</li> <li>2. Replace fan and fan cover.</li> <li>3. Replace the V-belt.</li> <li>4. Replace bearings</li> </ol>
Excessive vibration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loose tilt handle lock.</li> <li>2. Loose arbor nut.</li> <li>3. Blade is out of balance.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten the tilt handle lock.</li> <li>2. Tighten the arbor nut.</li> <li>3. Replace the blade.</li> </ol>
Fence hits table top when sliding on to the table.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Front rail is bolted too low on table.</li> <li>2. Adjustment foot is too low.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raise front rail.</li> <li>2. Raise the adjustment foot on the fence.</li> </ol>
Blade does not reach 90° or the 90° cut is not accurate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 90° stop bolt is out of adjustment.</li> <li>2. Angle pointer is out of adjustment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust 90° stop bolt.</li> <li>2. Adjust the angle pointer</li> </ol>
Blade hits insert at 45° or the 45° cut is not accurate.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 45° stop bolt is out of adjustment.</li> <li>2. Hole in insert is inadequate.</li> <li>3. Table out of alignment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust 45° stop bolt.</li> <li>2. File or mill the hole in the insert.</li> <li>3. Align the table.</li> </ol>
Blade will not go beneath table surface.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Table top is too low.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raise table top with washers.</li> </ol>
Handwheels will not turn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Handwheel key is inserted too far.</li> <li>2. Roll pin or setscrew in worm gear is contacting geared trunnion.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remove handwheel and adjust key.</li> <li>2. Inspect roll pins and setscrews in the worm gear. Tighten if necessary.</li> </ol>
Board binds or burns when feeding through tablesaw.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blade is warped.</li> <li>2. Table top is not parallel to blade.</li> <li>3. Splitter is out of alignment.</li> <li>4. Fence is not parallel to blade.</li> <li>5. Dull blade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace blade.</li> <li>2. Make table parallel to blade.</li> <li>3. Align the splitter with the blade.</li> <li>4. Make fence parallel to blade.</li> <li>5. Replace blade.</li> </ol>
Blade wobbles or deflects.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arbor nut is loose.</li> <li>2. Blade is too thin.</li> <li>3. Bearings are worn.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten the arbor nut.</li> <li>2. Use blade stabilizers.</li> <li>3. Replace bearings.</li> </ol>

# PARTS









# Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION	REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	X1725001	BLADE GUARD LABEL	33	XPAW03M	HEX WRENCH 3MM
2	XLABEL-14	ELECTRIC LABEL	34	XPB05	HEX BOLT 1/4-20 X 3/4"
3	XPN14	HEX NUT 8-32	35	XPAW04M	HEX WRENCH 4MM
4	XPHTK13	TAP SCREW #10 X 1-1/2"	36	XPAW02M	HEX WRENCH 2MM
6	XLOGO3	SHOP FOX LOGO 2-5/16" X 5"	37	X1725037	OPEN END WRENCH 12MM
7	X1725007	MACHINE LABEL (W1725)	38	XPWR1214	COMBINATION WRENCH 12/14MM
7	X1726007	MACHINE LABEL (W1726)	39	XPN08	HEX NUT 3/8-16
8	XLABEL02	WARNING LABEL-UNPLUG	40	X1725040	TIE ROD (L.T.)
9	XLABEL-12	READ MANUAL LABEL	41	X1725041	HEX NUT 5/8-18 UNF
10	XPN06	HEX NUT 1/2-12	41A	X1725041A	HEX NUT 5/8-18 UNF L.H.
11	XPW01	FLAT WASHER 1/2"	42	X1725042	FIBER WASHER 5/16"
12	XPW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4"	43	X1725043	GUARD COVER
13	XPB05	HEX BOLT 1/4-20 X 3/4"	44	X1725044	GUARD PLATE
15	XPN07	HEX NUT 10-24	45	XPEC07M	E-CLIP 7MM
16	XPS22	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 5/8"	45-1	X1725045-1	SPACER
17	XPTLW01	EXTERNAL TOOTH WASHER #10	46	XPCB09	CARRIAGE BOLT 5/16-18 X 1-3/4"
18	X1725018	TAB	47	X1725047	MOTOR CORD/PLUG SET 14 AWG
19	W1005	DUST HOOD	48	X1725048	STRAIN RELIEF
21	XPB03	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1"	49	XPWRCRD110L	POWER CORD 110V (W1725)
22	XPN02	HEX NUT 5/16-18	49	XPWRCRD220L	POWER CORD 220V (W1726)
23	XPCB01	CARRIAGE BOLT 5/16-18 X 5/8"	50	X1725050	SWITCH CORD
24	XPW06	FLAT WASHER 1/4"	51	X1725051	CABLE CLAMP UC-5
25	XPN05	HEX NUT 1/4-20	52	X1726052	MOTOR 2HP (W1726)
26	XPS19	PHLP HD SCR 1/4-20 X 1"	52	X1725052	MOTOR 1.5HP (W1725)
27	X1725027	RUBBER FEET	52-1	X1725052-1	FAN COVER
28	X1725028	BOTTOM LONG BRACKET	52-2	X1725052-2	CAPACITOR COVER
29	X1725029	TOP LONG BRACKET	52-3	X1725052-3	MOTOR FAN
30	X1725030	BOTTOM SHORT BRACKET	52-4	X1725052-4	WIRING BOX
31	X1725031	TOP SHORT BRACKET	52-5	X1725052-5	CAPACITOR 400 MFD, 125 VAC
32	X1725032	STAND LEG	53	XPK23M	KEY 5 X 5 X 25

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION	REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
54	X1725054	V-BELT 3VX 470	86	X1725086	FIBER WASHER 3/8"
55	XPSS11	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 1/4"	87	PRP66M	ROLL PIN 3.5 X 20
56	X1725056	MOTOR PULLEY	88	X1725088	ELEVATING SHAFT
57	XPNO2	HEX NUT 5/16-18	89	X1725089	ECCENTRIC
58	XPLW01	LOCK WASHER 5/16"	90	X1725090	WAVE WASHER 16MM
59	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"	91	XPB32	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 5/8"
60	XPB03	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1"	92	PRP66M	ROLL PIN 3.5 X 20
61	X1725061	MOTOR PLATE	93	X1725093	FRONT TRUNNION (L.T.)
62	X1725062	MOTOR BRACKET SHAFT	94	X1725094	POSITIVE STOP 3/8-16 X 2-3/4"
63	XPSS17	SET SCREW 5/16-18 X 5/16"	95	XPNO8	HEX NUT 3/8-16
64	X1725064	MOTOR BRACKET	99	XPLW01	LOCK WASHER 5/16"
66	XPB03	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1"	100	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
67	XPLW01	LOCK WASHER 5/16"	101	XPB12	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1-1/4"
68	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"	102	X1725102	FRONT BRACKET
69	X1725069	REAR TRUNNION BRACKET (L.T.)	103	X1725103	FIBER WASHER 3/8"
70	X1725070	REAR TRUNNION (L.T.)	104	PRP66M	ROLL PIN 3.5 X 20
71	XPSS05	SET SCREW 5/16-18 X 1/4"	105	X1725105	HEX NUT 9/16-20
72	X1725072	ARBOR PULLEY	106	X1725106	ECCENTRIC
73	X1725073	JAM NUT 5/8-24	107	X1725107	TILT SHAFT
74	XPR23M	INT RETAINING RING 40MM	108	XPSS11	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 1/4"
75	X1725075	LOADING SPRING	109	X1725109	SET COLLAR
76	XPB23M	KEY 5 X 5 X 25	110	XPSS11	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 1/4"
77	XP6203	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ	111	XPW02	FLAT WASHER 3/8"
78	X1725078	ARBOR (L.T.)	112	X1725112	HANDWHEEL HANDLE
79	XPRP49M	ROLL PIN 5 X 25	113	X1725113	HANDWHEEL
80	X1725080	ARBOR BRACKET (L.T.)	114	X1725114	HANDWHEEL LOCK KNOB 3/8-16
82	X1725082	FLANGE	115	XPNO7	HEX NUT 10-24
83	X1725083	ARBOR NUT (L.T.)	116	X1725116	SWITCH SUPPORT PLATE
84	X1725084	ARBOR BRACKET SHAFT	117	X1725117	MAGNETIC SWITCH ASSY 110V
85	X1725085	SPACER	118	XPS10	PHLP HD SCR 10-24 X 1-1/2"

## W1725/W1726 10" Left-Tilt Table Saw

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION	REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
119	X1725119	SWITCH BOX W/2 PUSH BUTTONS	148	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
120	XPSS11	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 1/4"	149	XPFH14	FLAT HD SCR 5/16-18 X 3/4"
121	XPRP14M	ROLL PIN 3 X 6	150	X1725150	BEARING BRACKET
122	X1725122	POINTER	151	XPB90	HEX BOLT 7/16-14 X 1-1/4"
123	X1725123	STOP LINK	152	XPLW05	LOCK WASHER 7/16"
124	XPSS31	SET SCREW 10-24 X 5/8"	153	X1725153	EXTENSION WING (W1725)
125	X1725125	MITER BAR	154	X1726154	EXTENSION WING (W1726)
126	X1725126	SPECIAL WASHER	155	X1725155	SCALE (L.T.)
127	XPS21	PHLP HD SCR 8-32 X 3/4"	156	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
128	XPN14	HEX NUT 8-32	157	X1725157	CABINET (L.T.)
129	X1725129	MITER GAUGE HANDLE	158	X1725158	TABLE
130	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"	159	XPSS04	SET SCREW 1/4-20 X 5/16"
131	X1725131	GUARD SUPPORT SHAFT	160	X1725160	BUMPER
132	XPLW01	LOCK WASHER 5/16"	161	X1725161	DADO TABLE INSERT
133	XPB03	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 1"	162	X1725162	TABLE INSERT
134	X1725134	UPPER BRACKET	164	XPFH09	FLAT HD SCR 1/4-20 X 5/16"
134A	X1725134A	BLADE GUARD BRACKET ASSY	165	X1725165	MITER GAUGE BODY
135	X1725135	LOWER BRACKET	165A	X1725165A	MITER GAUGE ASSEMBLY
136	XPRP65M	ROLL PIN 8 X 20	166	XPB32	HEX BOLT 5/16-18 X 5/8"
137	X1725137	ANTI-KICK BACK SPRING	167	XPWN03	WING NUT 5/16"-18
138	X1725138	ANTI-KICK BACK FINGER (L.T.)	168	X1725168	POSITIVE STOP 3/8-16 X 2"
139	X1725139	MOUNT	169	XPW07	FLAT WASHER 5/16"
141	X1725141	SPLITTER	170	XLABEL01	WARNING LABEL-SAFETY GLASSES
142	X1725142	PIN 6 X 30	171	X1725171	STRIPE STICKERS
143	X1725143	SUPPORTING ARM	172	X1725172	STRIPE STICKERS
144	X1725144	SPEED NUT 1/4"	173	X1726173	MAGNETIC SWITCH ASSY 220V
145	X1725145	PIN 6 X 48			
146	X1725146	BLADE GUARD			
146A	X1725146A	BLADE GUARD ASSEMBLY (L.T.)			
147	XPN02	HEX NUT 5/16-18			



## Warranty

Woodstock International, Inc. warrants all **SHOP FOX®** machinery to be free of defects from workmanship and materials for a period of 2 years from the date of original purchase by the original owner. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence or accidents, lack of maintenance, or to repairs or alterations made or specifically authorized by anyone other than Woodstock International, Inc.

Woodstock International, Inc. will repair or replace, at its expense and at its option, the **SHOP FOX®** machine or machine part which in normal use has proven to be defective, provided that the original owner returns the product prepaid to the **SHOP FOX®** factory service center or authorized repair facility designated by our Bellingham, WA office, with proof of their purchase of the product within 2 years, and provides Woodstock International, Inc. reasonable opportunity to verify the alleged defect through inspection. If it is determined there is no defect, or that the defect resulted from causes not within the scope of Woodstock International Inc.'s warranty, then the original owner must bear the cost of storing and returning the product.

This is Woodstock International, Inc.'s sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant that **SHOP FOX®** machinery complies with the provisions of any law or acts. In no event shall Woodstock International, Inc.'s liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product, and any legal actions brought against Woodstock International, Inc. shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom. We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

Every effort has been made to ensure that all **SHOP FOX®** machinery meets high quality and durability standards. We reserve the right to change specifications at any time because of our commitment to continuously improve the quality of our products.

# WARRANTY REGISTRATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_  
MODEL # \_\_\_\_\_ SERIAL # \_\_\_\_\_ DEALER NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PURCHASE DATE \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

The following information is given on a voluntary basis and is strictly confidential.

1. How did you first learn about us?  

<input type="checkbox"/> Advertisement	<input type="checkbox"/> Friend
<input type="checkbox"/> Mail order Catalog	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Store
<input type="checkbox"/> World Wide Web Site	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
2. Which of the following magazines do you subscribe to.  

<input type="checkbox"/> Cabinetmaker	<input type="checkbox"/> WOOD
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Handyman	<input type="checkbox"/> Wooden Boat
<input type="checkbox"/> Fine Homebuilding	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodshop News
<input type="checkbox"/> Woodsmith	<input type="checkbox"/> Today's Homeowner
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Handyman	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodwork
<input type="checkbox"/> Journal of Light Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker
<input type="checkbox"/> Old House Journal	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodworker's Journal
<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Mechanics	<input type="checkbox"/> Workbench
<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Science	<input type="checkbox"/> American How-To
<input type="checkbox"/> Popular Woodworking	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
3. Which of the following woodworking/remodeling shows do you watch?  

<input type="checkbox"/> Backyard America	<input type="checkbox"/> The New Yankee Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Time	<input type="checkbox"/> This Old House
<input type="checkbox"/> The American Woodworker	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodwright's Shop
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
4. What is your annual household income?  

<input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000-\$29,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000-\$69,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000-\$39,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000-\$79,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000-\$49,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000-\$89,999
<input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000-\$59,999	<input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 +
5. What is your age group?  

<input type="checkbox"/> 20-29	<input type="checkbox"/> 50-59
<input type="checkbox"/> 30-39	<input type="checkbox"/> 60-69
<input type="checkbox"/> 40-49	<input type="checkbox"/> 70 +
6. How long have you been a woodworker?  

<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 2 Years	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - 20 Years
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 8 Years	<input type="checkbox"/> 20+ Years
7. How would you rank your woodworking skills?  

<input type="checkbox"/> Simple	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
<input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate	<input type="checkbox"/> Master Craftsman
8. How many SHOP FOX® machines do you own? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What stationary woodworking tools do you own? Check all that apply.  

<input type="checkbox"/> Air Compressor	<input type="checkbox"/> Panel Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Band Saw	<input type="checkbox"/> Planer
<input type="checkbox"/> Drill Press	<input type="checkbox"/> Power Feeder
<input type="checkbox"/> Drum Sander	<input type="checkbox"/> Radial Arm Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Dust Collector	<input type="checkbox"/> Shaper
<input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal Boring Machine	<input type="checkbox"/> Spindle Sander
<input type="checkbox"/> Jointer	<input type="checkbox"/> Table Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Lathe	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacuum Veneer Press
<input type="checkbox"/> Mortiser	<input type="checkbox"/> Wide Belt Sander
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
10. Which benchtop tools do you own? Check all that apply.  

<input type="checkbox"/> 1" x 42" Belt Sander	<input type="checkbox"/> 6" - 8" Grinder
<input type="checkbox"/> 5" - 8" Drill Press	<input type="checkbox"/> Mini Lathe
<input type="checkbox"/> 8" Table Saw	<input type="checkbox"/> 10" - 12" Thickness Planer
<input type="checkbox"/> 8" - 10" Chopsaw	<input type="checkbox"/> Scroll Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Disc/Belt Sander	<input type="checkbox"/> Spindle/Belt Sander
<input type="checkbox"/> Mini Jointer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
11. Which portable/hand held power tools do you own? Check all that apply.  

<input type="checkbox"/> Belt Sander	<input type="checkbox"/> Orbital Sander
<input type="checkbox"/> Biscuit Joiner	<input type="checkbox"/> Palm Sander
<input type="checkbox"/> Circular Saw	<input type="checkbox"/> Portable Planer
<input type="checkbox"/> Detail Sander	<input type="checkbox"/> Saber Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Drill/Driver	<input type="checkbox"/> Reciprocating Saw
<input type="checkbox"/> Miter Saw	<input type="checkbox"/> Router
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
12. What machines/supplies would you like to see?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What new accessories would you like Woodstock International to carry?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Do you think your purchase represents good value?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
15. Would you recommend SHOP FOX® products to a friend?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
16. Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

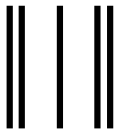
CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Place  
Stamp  
Here



WOODSTOCK INTERNATIONAL INC.  
P.O. BOX 2309  
BELLINGHAM, WA 98227-2309



FOLD ALONG DOTTED LINE





